

## South Yemen frees 720 prisoners

ADEN (R) — South Yemen Sunday released 720 people, held since mid-January for their support of ousted President Ali Nasser Muhammad. The group was the second batch of detainees freed under an amnesty declared by President Haider Abu Baker Al Attas Saturday. Officials said 1,200 others had been released over the past few days. The officials did not say whether the government was still holding other supporters of the former leader, toppled in two weeks of factional fighting in January. The amnesty order, which came into effect Saturday, included Yemenis who carried arms but did not take part in the battles and those "coerced or misled" into carrying arms. It also said South Yemeni exiles, opposed to Marxist rule, were invited to return home within 60 days. Most of the detainees released Sunday said they came from the provinces of Shibwa and Abayan, former strongholds of Mr. Nasser Muhammad.

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## Shultz ends European tour

ROME (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left for Washington Sunday after a 10-day, four-nation European tour, airport officials said. Mr. Shultz's plane was scheduled to depart for Shannon, Ireland. Earlier Mr. Shultz and his wife, who is Roman Catholic, attended Easter Sunday services celebrated by Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square. He was seen off at the airport by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, U.S. Ambassador to Italy Maxwell Rabb and William Wilson, the U.S. Ambassador to the Vatican.

## Arafat holds talks in Kuwait

KUWAIT (AP) — Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat conferred Sunday with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, and PLO sources said he reiterated support for the Gulf country in the event of a military threat by Iran. Mr. Arafat made the same pledge when he was received by Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah and the Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, the sources said. The PLO leader arrived in Kuwait late Saturday from Iraq, where he discussed developments of the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war with President Saddam Hussein.

## Peres more popular than ever

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' popularity has risen to 69.3 per cent, its highest level since he took office 18 months ago, according to a poll published Sunday in the newspaper Haaretz. The survey reported that the prime minister had a 40.5 per cent approval rating when he assumed office. The poll by the Public Opinion Research in Israel Institute found 43.9 per cent of the 1,200 Israelis surveyed were satisfied with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who swaps jobs with Peres in October under their coalition agreement.

## Howe starts tour of India, Pakistan

LONDON (AP) — Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe flew to New Delhi Sunday at the start of a week-long trip to India and Pakistan. The top issue on the agenda of Sir Geoffrey's talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Tuesday is expected to be the activities of Sikh militants in Britain. The Indian government says the militants have been inciting unrest and should be deported to India.

## Actor James Cagney dies at 85

NEW YORK (Agencies) — James Cagney, who won an Oscar as the song and dance man of Yankee Doodle Dandy but earned his place in movie history as the pugnacious hoodlum of such classics as Public Enemy and Angels With Dirty Faces, died Sunday, his manager said. He was 85.

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## Arabs in occupied areas mark 10th annual Land Day with strikes, protests

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Arabs hoisted Palestinian flags and chanted anti-Israeli slogans during demonstrations Sunday marking the 10th annual Land Day protest.

In the West Bank, Palestinians marked the anniversary of the 1976 protests against Israeli land expropriations with protests, during which a general strike and youths throwing stones at an Israeli bus near the Palestinian refugee camp of Kalandia north of Jerusalem and at several military vehicles in the city of Nablus, Israel Army Radio reported.

In the Palestinian refugee camp of Balata on the outskirts of Nablus, soldiers used teargas to disperse some 150 demonstrators, the radio said.

In predominantly Palestinian East Jerusalem, merchants closed their shops to mark Land Day and in the town of Ramallah several PLO flags were unfurled.

Israeli security forces delayed the distribution of the Palestinian newspapers in the West Bank, checking them for nationalist material which might cause incitement, Israel Radio reported.

Israeli troops and police increased their patrols in the West Bank, which Israel occupied in 1967 and where 800,000 Palestinians live.

The rift in the Israeli Arab community revolves mainly around the rivalry between the only two Arab parties, the veteran

Moscow-backed Communist Party and the new Progressive List For Peace.

But there is also a split between extremists and moderates within the Progressive List. The strike call was made by the extremist faction in the party and was not backed by the moderates.

In the village of Taibe, 18 kilometres east of Tel Aviv, more than 1,000 people gathered for the two main rallies of Land Day. Police barred entry to Jewish extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane for fear his presence and anti-Arab rhetoric might cause violent disruptions.

The demonstrators shouted slogans and carried signs in Arabic against discrimination in housing, education and welfare, and against the Israeli military presence in Lebanon.

A green, black, red and white flag of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was hoisted over the Israeli court building in the mixed town of Acre along the northern Mediterranean coast, police said.

But Police Commander Levi Shaal said "this is probably the quietest I remember it on Land Day, with very few incidents and most of those in the (occupied

territories." Meanwhile a few hundred pilgrims clustered around the marble-encased Tomb of Christ to celebrate the mass of the resurrection on Easter Sunday. But the vast crowds of previous years stayed away.

A haze of incense and the sounds of church bells and organ music filled the fortress-like church of the Holy Sepulchre as the Roman Catholic Patriarch of Jerusalem, Monsignor Giacomo Giuseppe Beltrini, recited the mass facing the mausoleum built over the tomb.

Palestinians closed their shops in a strike on Land Day to mark the bloody clash in which six Arabs were killed by the Israelis in the protests.

The shuttered stores and the dearth of holiday visitors cast an eerie silence through the normally bustling Old City streets. "I have never seen it like this," said Wajdi Nuseibeh, the Muslim official who daily opens and closes the door of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the traditional site of Jesus' crucifixion and burial.

Staring into the empty church courtyard, Mr. Nuseibeh said "there were years when we had 13,000 or 14,000 people. This year not even 5,000 people have come for holy week." Mr. Nuseibeh's family has kept the keys to the church in a tradition dating to the seventh century. "This is the driest Easter I've ever had," said an Israeli tour guide, Nathan Amora.

## Amal, Palestinians clash for 3rd day in two Beirut refugee camps

BEIRUT (AP) — Palestinian commandos and Shi'ite Muslim militiamen battled with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades in two Palestinian refugee camps for the third straight day Sunday despite efforts to avert a major military showdown.

Palestinian sources speaking on condition of anonymity said one Palestinian commander was killed during afternoon skirmishes in Beirut's Sabra and Shatilla refugee camps.

The sources declined to identify the killed commander nor they said which Palestinian faction he belonged to.

Earlier, police said three civilians were killed and three wounded in overnight clashes in and around the camps.

"That brought the casualty toll to eight dead and 33 wounded since fighting between Amal and Palestinian commandos broke out on Friday.

A security committee made up of representatives of the Shi'ite Amal militia, the Palestinians and

Syrian true observers struggled in vain to stop the clashes. The crackle of machine guns echoed in the shantytowns at sundown.

"There were no immediate reports of Amal casualties. However, Palestinian sources said the commandos had killed or wounded 15 militiamen in the last 24 hours.

"Tension is very high. We hope all will be quiet again," said a Palestinian commando reached by telephone in Sabra.

Amal sources said militia leader Nabih Berru gave his men "strict orders to stop the fighting and not to mistreat any Palestinian."

A statement issued by Amal's military command later called upon the Syrian-backed Palestine National Salvation Front to "undertake a more effective role in ending the camps."

The Damascus-based front is opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, whose guerrillas are said to have been regrouping in Lebanon in large numbers.

The camps have been tense since last summer when Amal moved in to prevent Mr. Arafat's loyalists from rebuilding the power base they lost in Israel's 1982 invasion.

Sabra was levelled and Shatilla was devastated during a one-month war last May and June between Amal and Palestinians. The battles left 595 killed and more than 2,300 wounded.

"Falangist and opposition militiamen traded sporadic artillery and rocket fire along Beirut's dividing Green Line following overnight sniper duels in which five civilians were wounded, police said."

Meanwhile, an underground group claimed responsibility for two ill-fated attacks against a British Airways office and the 12-storey Sabra Tower, which houses the offices of the American Life Insurance Company in mostly Muslim West Beirut.

Police said a bomb hurled at the British Airways office Saturday night was safely defused.

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Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat (right), Minister of State for Prime Minister Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh (second right), Palestine National Council Speaker Abdul Hamid Al Sa'eh (centre), Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali (centre left) and leading public figures attend a public rally in Amman to mark Land Day.

## Jordan marks Land, Al Aqsa Day with public rally in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Sunday marked Land and Al Aqsa Day which commemorates the death, 10 years ago, of six Arabs in clashes with Israeli forces during a protest against Israeli land expropriations.

A public rally was held at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City during which speakers urged Arabs and Muslims to intensify their efforts for regaining Arab land and liberating holy sites in Jerusalem. Among the dignitaries attending the rally was Palestine National Council (PNC) Speaker Abdul Hamid Al Sa'eh who said that Al Aqsa is awaiting rescue from oppression and the yoke of occupation.

He said all Arabs and Muslims should step up their efforts and pool their resources for liberating their usurped territories.

Addressing the rally, organised by the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, was Minister of State for Prime Minister Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh who said that Palestinians are defying occupation with their steadfastness and their heroic struggle to protect their land against Israeli expropriation.

"The Arab people of Palestine have owned their land for over 14 centuries and have been in constant struggle against all invaders to protect their land and their property," Dr. Nuseibeh said.

"Israel is the only state in the world that has been founded by a United Nations resolution which stipulated that its acceptance in the world body remains conditional to its implementation of United Nations Resolutions 181, on the partition of Palestine, and 194 which clearly states the right of the refugees to return to their homeland and be paid compensation for their lost property," Dr. Nuseibeh said.

Member of the Upper House of Parliament Walid Salah delivered a speech in which he referred to the arbitrary measures which Israel has been applying in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip since 1967 for the sake of facilitating Zionist settlement plans.

"Through these laws, Israel has been able to seize 49 per cent of the total area of the West Bank, building as many as 114 settlements on it," Mr. Salah said.

"The Arab people of Palestine and were in good condition. Hinz said. The others were treated for minor wounds and released.

The police official said the bomb, which he declined to describe, caused serious damage to the offices.

Hinz said there was no immediate claim of responsibility for the explosion nor clues to a motive. Security authorities were investigating.

The German-Arab Society, founded in West Berlin last year, is dedicated to bettering relations

to continue fighting or integrate with the Christians in Mindanao," he said outside Tripoli's Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis.

He said Muslims formed a majority in five of the 13 provinces in the southern island of Mindanao and the MNLF's hope of a separate state was a lost cause.

Former Philippine first lady Imelda Marcos came to Tripoli in 1976 and 1977 to sign an agreement intended to end the rebellion. The rebels say the pledges in the pact were not fulfilled by the government of Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Garcia said he discussed the ousting of Marcos with Libyan officials and spoke to them of the aspirations of his successor, President Corazon Aquino.

Meanwhile in Angeles, Philippines, about 1,000 bar girls and taxi drivers fought their way through picket lines Sunday to end a nine-day blockade of a strike-bound U.S. military base in the northern Philippines.

## King visits Royal Squadron in Brunei

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, currently on an official visit to Brunei, and His Majesty Sultan Sir Muda Hassan Bolkiah Sunday paid a visit to the headquarters of the Royal Squadron in Brunei which was established by qualified Jordanian expertise in the fields of civil aviation, maintenance and training.

The King and the Sultan toured the various sections of the Squadron and saw the progress of work there. The establishment of the Royal Squadron in the Sultanate of Brunei comes within the framework of cooperation between the two countries in various fields, especially in the fields of civil aviation and the training of Brunei cadres in the operation and management of air services.

Accompanying the two leaders were Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem and Mr. Ali Ghandour, Chairman of Alfa, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

The Sultan and Her Highness Princess Haja Mariam hosted a supper banquet in honour of the King and Her Majesty Queen Noor.

Another Upper House member Ali Hassan Odeh spoke of the brutal measures exercised by Israel against the Arab people under its rule. Israel would not have been able to carry out these arbitrary measures against the Arabs without total military and financial aid from the United States, Mr. Odeh said.

He warned that Arab identity in occupied Palestine is facing grave danger, and said that Arabs and Muslims everywhere are called on to extend all possible assistance to the Palestinian people.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat described the anniversary as a reminder to people everywhere of the plight of Palestinians and the usurpation of their land and their holy places.

He reminded the audience of the atrocities of the Israelis and their acts of sacrilege in the holy places, and said the Israelis continue to pursue their drive to evict Arab people from their homeland in violation of all principles and international laws.

He said that Jordan has offered all possible help and support for the Palestinian people and forged a real unity with the people of Palestine, sharing with them the struggle for liberation and freedom.

The rally was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali, cabinet members, Chief of Islamic Justice Mohammad Mheilan, government officials and members of the diplomatic corps and a large public audience.

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## Numeiri aide jailed for 20 years

KHARTOUM (R) — Former Sudanese Vice-President Omar Al Tayeb received a 20-year prison sentence Sunday for abuse of influence, intimidation, theft and embezzlement. A Khartoum judge found Tayeb and a junior officer in his State Security Organisation (SSO) guilty of illegally forcing the tenants out of an office block and interfering in the management of a confectionery factory. The junior officer, Capt. Mustafa Mohammad Ali, was sentenced on the same charges to 28 years in jail and a fine of 131,000 pounds (\$52,400) for his role in the two operations. Tayeb, who headed the SSO until the overthrow of President Jaafar Numeiri last April, pleaded that he was acting on the president's orders. The judge said in his verdict that orders in conflict with the law should not be obeyed. Tayeb is awaiting the verdict in a separate case involving his alleged role in the evacuation of Ethiopian Jews to Israel through Sudan in 1984 and 1985.

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It was the second clash between the two groups since more than 20,000 Filipino workers at U.S. military bases went on strike to back demands for higher severance pay and other benefits.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## New numbering system for houses

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality announced Sunday that it has completed procedures for numbering houses and has started a campaign to explain to the public the importance of the procedures. A spokesman for the municipality said that a special committee has been distributing pamphlets to schools, clubs, other institutions and homes explaining the numbering system and Jordan Television will be presenting a special programme on the system. According to the spokesman, the municipality has also embarked on the task of changing the names of streets and has named some after former prime ministers.

## Senate speaker receives Spanish envoy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Sunday received Spanish Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Mendez Del Valle. Mr. Lawzi and Mr. Del Valle discussed relations between the two countries in general and parliamentary relations in particular.

## Fayez meets with Soviet ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Mr. Akel Al Fayez, speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, Sunday received Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Alexander Zinchuk. The two discussed bilateral relations and means of further developing existing ties.

## Iraqi minister of youth due April 14

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Youth Nouri Faisal is due in Amman on April 14 for a several-day official visit to Jordan upon an invitation from Minister of Youth Hisham Al Sharari. During his visit, Mr. Faisal will meet with senior Jordanian officials and will hold talks with Mr. Sharari on ways of supporting and strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the fields of youth and sport.

## Man steals gold from his own shop

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 38-year-old non-Jordanian Arab, identified by the police as F.F.A., has been apprehended after stealing 14 kilograms of gold from a store he owns in partnership with two Jordanians. A report in the local press said the man reported that the jewellery store was attacked by thieves at night who opened the safe and stole nine kilograms of gold. In the course of investigations, the police found no sign of any forced opening of the safe and deduced that it must have been opened by a key. They also found out that the Jabal Lweideh store had been losing money over the past two years. Later, the man admitted stealing the 14 kilograms of gold and giving a false report to the police.

## UNESCO, Arab League credit DLDNA as national data centre

AMMAN (Petra) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the Arab League Secretariat have both decided to consider the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA), as an authorised national centre for political, historical, legal, social and economic information. A DLDNA spokesman said that the centre will be considered as a source of information for policy makers, decision makers, researchers and scholars who will be able to benefit from DLDNA resources. According to the spokesman, UNESCO and the Arab League will provide technical and financial support for DLDNA, will train its staff and hold regional courses at the centre. The two organisations will also provide the DLDNA with expertise and technical equipment to facilitate the work of monitoring, gathering and publishing information and exchanging this data with other Arab countries. The decision was made following a visit to Jordan and talks with DLDNA officials by Mr. Abdul Rahman Qasabuddin, UNESCO advisor, and Mr. Farid Al Zahawi from the documentation centre at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis.

## Abu Qoura returns from Arab Red Cross, Crescent meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day conference held by Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross societies and which ended in Mauritania on March 14 discussed the Iraq-Iraq war and it condemned the Iranian aggression on Iraqi territory and Iran's violation of the Geneva Convention on the treatment of the prisoners of war, according to Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS). Dr. Abu Qoura who represented Jordan at the conference, was speaking upon his return to Amman on Saturday. He said that the conference issued a statement on Iran to respond favourably to peace bids and to mediation efforts for ending the conflict. The conference decided to extend assistance to the Red Crescent societies in Palestine, Mauritania and a number of African countries which have been affected by drought and famine. The participating societies also decided to hold a symposium on international human law in Amman at a date to be fixed later. Dr. Abu Qoura continued. He said that the conference decided to extend special assistance to South Yemen with the purpose of helping the country deal with the consequences of civil war. It also agreed to send relief supplies to the victims of Israel's occupation of South Lebanon, he added. Following the conference, Dr. Abu Qoura visited Geneva to discuss arrangements for holding an international conference for Red Cross and Red Crescent societies which is scheduled for October.



Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez (right) Sunday meets with U.S. Congressman Eugene Chappie who is currently on his first visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

## Conference to discuss unemployment of doctors, medical standards

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Employment opportunities and professional standards of newly-graduated Arab doctors will be the focus of discussion during a two-day symposium which will open at the University of Jordan on Thursday. The conference is organised by the University of Jordan in cooperation with the Amman-based Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation and the Beirut-based Arab Society for the Development of Medical Sciences and it aims at finding a practical solution to the problem of unemployment among doctors in the Arab World in general and in Jordan and Lebanon in particular as well as maintaining the standards of the medical profession.

Renowned Jordanian, Arab and foreign medical figures will be attending the conference which will also base its discussions on eight working papers on wide-ranging issues related to the topic. Doctors will discuss papers tackling doctors and medical services in Jordan, a statistical study on doctors in Lebanon, the evaluation of non-specialised doctors, specialisation programmes available in the Arab World at universities, the role of community hospitals in graduate medical education and scientific solutions for the expansion of training and employment programmes for fresh medical graduates.

## Driver dies as tanker hits building

AQABA (J.T.) — A fuel tanker truck hit a residential building, overturned and burst into flames at the approaches of the port city of Aqaba on Saturday evening. The driver, who lost control of the vehicle, died from burns.

Civil defence teams in the city evacuated residents of the building and were able to control the fire late in the night. Several people were reported injured in the accident and the ensuing fire which completely destroyed the vehicle and caused damage to the five-storey residential building. A civil defence spokesman in Aqaba said that the accident was the fourth of its kind in six months and added that they all occurred at the same spot. Interviewed Sunday on the call-in-radio programme on Radio Jordan's Arabic service, the spokesman said that local authorities were planning to carry out work on the road to avoid further accidents.

In another road accident which occurred on the Mafrqa-Za'atari road, two people were killed and three others were seriously injured when their car heading for Za'atari collided with a lorry travelling towards Mafrqa.

medical graduates in the Arab World.

In a press conference held on Sunday to introduce the symposium, former minister of health Kamel Al Ajlouni said that the main problem facing new medical graduates is creating jobs opportunities to pave the way for specialised medical practice. Therefore, the Ministry of Health in Jordan embarked on a study to assess the problem and to find appropriate solutions which would solve all obstacles facing fresh medical graduates, Dr. Ajlouni explained.

Dr. Ajlouni, who is now working at the University of Jordan Faculty for Medical Sciences, emphasised that academic studies to tackle the problem are usually more successful than political solutions proposed by concerned public officials. The conference, which was supposed to take place last October was postponed until April because local doctors were engaged in supporting or denouncing a controversial law on the Jordan Medical Council (JMC), currently under discussion by the Jordanian Parliament.

The JMC law revolves mainly around the acknowledgement of medical degrees acquired from medical universities and a test for specialised doctors. Supporters of the law claim that these tests are needed to ensure professional standards of the medical profession, while opponents contend that medical tests are not a sound approach to testing doctors' medical knowledge of professional capabilities.

## French delegation finds facts about developments in Jordan

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A French university representing young French graduates are currently in Amman on an orientation visit and to obtain first-hand knowledge about political life in the Kingdom as well as socio-economic developments.

The 13-member delegation was briefed by officials on Jordan's political life, social activities and economic developments over the past three decades.

The group was received by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Hazem Nuseibeh, member of the Lower House of Parliament Rizk Al Bataineh, officials at the Ministry of Information and a number of presidents of professional associations, according to head of the delegation, Ms. Catherine Samet. The group also went sight-seeing in Wadi Ram, Petra and Aqaba and will return to France on Monday.

Back in France, the group will prepare a comprehensive report on the visit and this report will be used as a reference for their Paris-based group "Conference

Olivaint," Ms. Samet told the Jordan Times.

A secular organisation, founded in 1875 by le pere Jesuit Conference Olivaint groups many personalities from socio-economic and political arenas in France, pointed out Ms. Samet, who is a judge. Former prime minister Laurent Fabius, Minister of Finance Edward Balladur, former minister of education Jean-Pierre Chevènement and other dignitaries were members in the conference which Ms. Samet calls, "a centre of information, parallel to a university."

Amongst the activities undertaken by the 120 conference members are open dialogues to which key personalities or scholars in certain fields are invited. The event, which is staged every week, includes comprehensive discussions on either socio-economic-political or any other subject of common interest, said Ms. Samet.

She added that some of the members make trips abroad each year to acquaint themselves with other civilisations and ways of life. The visits are sponsored by the members in the organisation and sometimes the government contributes to part of the expenses.

## Jordan displays its produce at W. Berlin's 'Green Week'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has taken part for the first time in the "International Green Week," joining 41 countries and 749 exhibitors in West Berlin for the event which was seen by more than half a million people, according to a press release issued by the West German embassy in Amman.

For Mr. Mazen Abdelkader, in charge of a stand entered by the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO), this was a successful export test. So far, Jordan has had little international export experience and the Federal Republic of Germany, with its high quality requirements, was an interesting "test market" for Jordan, the release said.

Jordan's stand at the Berlin exhibition attracted many visitors with its array of beans, green peppers, aubergines, tomatoes, zucchini, cheese and honey, the bulletin added.

Conference on livestock. Also in West Germany and on

the subject of agriculture, an adviser from the Ministry of Agriculture attended a forum organised in connection with the Green Week in West Berlin. Seventy participants from livestock breeding and veterinary administrations in 30 African and Asian countries spent one week discussing ways of improving livestock health and animal production in their home countries.

The forum was organised jointly by the German Foundation for International Development and its Central Food and Agriculture Office (DSE/ZEL) along with the Free University of Berlin, the German Technical Cooperation Association (GTZ) and Centre Technique de Coopération Agricole et Rurale (CTA). Two working groups, one for veterinarians and the other for livestock producers, discussed the problems experienced in individual countries, exploring possible joint approaches to improvement.

## Congressman outlines his stand on U.S. foreign policy issues

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — U.S. Congressman Eugene Chappie said Sunday that he and most of his colleagues in the House of Representatives are too concerned with getting reelected to bother with controversial American foreign policy.

"There is no one in the Middle East who will vote for me (in Congressional elections)," Mr. Chappie said in reference to his position vis-a-vis Middle East issues. "Let's say that most members of Congress are concerned with getting reelected."

Mr. Chappie, a Republican from California who visits the Middle East for the first time, said that he is here "to find out who our friends and adversaries are."

In reference to Congress' overwhelming opposition to a proposed arms deal to Jordan, Mr. Chappie said that the arms deal was blocked "for reasons I'm not informed about."

"I generally like to help friends, but sometimes we have friends we are not able to help," the American Congressman said. "As far as I'm concerned, we have cordial relations with Jordan."

He said that his vote on issues like the proposed arms sale to Jordan was based on "consultations with other members of the House whom I know are truthful and objective."

He did not say whether he had independent sources of information on the Middle East. "That's the way we approach it," he said.

Congressman Chappie who is here at the invitation of the

Amman-branch of the World Affairs Council (WAC) in coordination with the Washington-based American Association of Arab Americans, attested to the "effectiveness of the Jewish lobby" on Capitol Hill but said that so far he has not been influenced by any pro-Israeli group. "Nobody pays my rent," he told the Jordan Times in an interview.

He said that he did not know how or why Congressmen Paul Findley, Paul McCloskey and Charles Percy were defeated in congressional elections. The three legislators, who promoted a balanced position on the Middle East, are known to have been defeated with the help of pro-Israeli election campaigns involving millions of dollars contributed by the Jewish-American community through lobbies such as the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC).

Mr. Chappie said he disapproved of people in high public office using foreign policy issues as a springboard. This creates unnecessary turmoil, he said.

When asked why he thought he was spared from pressure by pro-Israeli organisations, Mr. Chappie said that the Jewish lobby was apparently satisfied with the support for their cause which they

receive from Congress. "Let's say they feel they have a sufficient number of people who are seeing their side of the story. It's a matter of numbers," he said.

The Congressman said that he was against his government's policy of imposing economic sanctions on certain countries including Libya and South Africa, but said he approved of the Reagan administration's policy of supporting Contra forces in Nicaragua.

He said he supported his administration's policy of aiding the Contras because "I've seen communists in action and I don't like it."

On Sunday, Upper House of Parliament speaker Ahmad Lawzi received Mr. Chappie and briefed him on the parliamentary process in the Kingdom.

Mr. Lawzi "outlined the legislative and political tasks which the House performs, and pointed out the negative impact of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank on the Kingdom's parliamentary institution, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Lawzi also explained the Jordanian stand vis-a-vis Middle East issues and His Majesty King Hussein's efforts at the Arab and international levels to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region through the convening of an international peace conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and all parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

## Work on Ma'in spa project to restart after injection of funds, capital

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Construction at the Ma'in spa project is expected to restart sometime between June and September 1986 after the managing company secures a syndicated loan of JD 3 million and after raising the project's capital from JD 2.2 million to JD 5 million, deputy general of the Jordan Tourism and Spa Company (JTSC) Michael Masannat said Sunday.

Mr. Masannat said that the complex, where work was suspended in October 1984 due to a shortage of funds, is expected to start receiving patients and tourists a year later. The overall cost of the project was estimated at nearly JD 13 million, JD 6 million of which has been raised and spent on completing approximately 60 per cent of the project in two years, Mr. Masannat told the Jordan Times.

The JD 7 million needed to complete the project will be raised by bonds, to be floated through a

syndicate of banks, worth JD 3 million. The remainder of the amount will be secured by raising the capital and through a loan agreement with a Belgian firm.

The loan, according to Mr. Masannat, will be repaid over a period of 20 years with a three-year grace period and at an interest rate of three per cent. The fund-injecting measure was evaluated and endorsed by the economic security committee which groups the ministers of planning, finance, industry, trade and supply in addition to the central bank governor, said Mr. Masannat.

Established on an area of 1470 dunums, the Ma'in spa will provide physiotherapy and spa treatment for patients, mainly neurology patients and people with respiratory problems, he said, adding that the soluble minerals in the Ma'in hot springs are considered to be greatly beneficial in physiotherapy treatment. The complex will comprise 50 hot springs and an international company will supervise the quality of

services and the hot springs where the water temperature ranges from 50 to 55 degree centigrade.

The complex, when completed, is expected to be important on the regional level as most patients now have to fly to East Europe and other parts of the world for treatment due to the lack of such projects in the region.

Initial daily charges for occupancy will be JD 25 per person. The price includes accommodation in a four-star hotel, food and clinical supervision, according to Mr. Masannat. Low-income patients will only pay JD 15 per day to use the hot springs and a camping ground accommodating 300 tents.

Facilities within the complex include infrastructure services, supermarkets, a 124-room hotel and a spa with a capacity of 12 patients in addition to treatment pools and a swimming pool. Another spa will also be connected to the camping ground for low-income patients, Mr. Masannat said.

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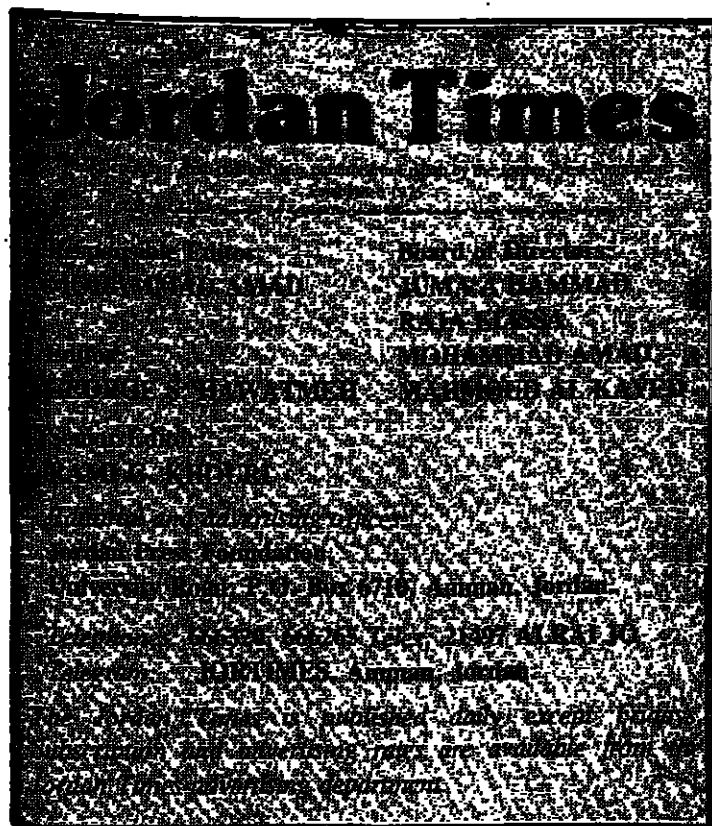
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IBS children visit Jordan Times: Class KG2A from the International Baccalaureate School in Amman pose for a photograph in the newsroom during a visit to the Jordan Times. The children were briefed by staff members on how the newspaper is put together, photographed and printed. (Photo by Yousef Al 'Alian).





## Effort worth the reward

THE Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation (AHSF) has just distributed its 1985 awards to Arab scientists who included five Jordanians noted for their important scientific achievements.

The announcement of the awards by the Amman-based foundation has given us pride not only in the good work of our citizens but also in the Shoman Foundation itself which has devoted considerable efforts and resources to promoting scientific endeavours and research in general.

We are particularly pleased to see young Arab scientists and Jordanians making advances in major scientific fields and subsequently benefiting their own nation. And, in this respect, credit must also be due to those Jordanian institutions that have facilitated their work and made it possible for them to arrive at their achievements.

Despite the fact that Jordan is abound with people who hold high university degrees, they have hardly had the chance in the past to advance in their fields of specialisation, and as such they were prevented from arriving at their aspired goals due to lack of proper facilities and research programmes that require vast funds and continual encouragement at the public and official levels.

But whatever achievement these young scientists have made they could undoubtedly be regarded only as one small step forward in a long and difficult process ahead.

It goes without saying that among the more serious challenges which the Arab Nation is facing at present is the challenge of science and technology. Certainly we cannot remain impasse as the world around us moves ahead in these fields, and definitely we must not remain independent on imported technology and science and at the same time harbour wishful thinking about progress.

The founders of the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation no doubt hope that their institution and others like it will expand and become regional centres for encouraging and supporting research and scientific progress. With the vast financial resources at the disposal of some Arab countries, and with the availability of ambitious Arab scientists and the facilities offered them, there should be more and stronger possibilities for the success of these endeavours. After all, there is a pressing need for the Arab World today not only to emerge from its dependence on imported technology for national development but also to contribute effectively to human progress in general whether in scientific, cultural or other spheres.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: A day for struggle

LAND Day represents Palestinian identity and Arab adherence to the land which was lost to the enemy and its people who have been subjected to acts of oppression over the years. Land Day is a remembrance of the Arab people's struggle for regaining their rights and their territory, and a call on the Arabs to rally their forces and come to the help of their brothers now under the yoke of occupation. It must be emphasised that this lost land and this usurped property cannot be regained without a long struggle against the Zionist enemy. The Israelis are continuing their drive to seize our land and to evict our people from their homes, and they are pressuring our people in Palestine into abandoning the struggle for their lawful rights. But our enemy has been disappointed over the years, thanks to the continued struggle of our people who thwarted the enemy's plans and conspiracies. The call is out now for the Arab people inside and outside the occupied territories to escalate their struggle and their fight against the common enemy. The Arab people and their governments are called on to work out a programme designed to restore Arab land and Arab rights.

#### Al Dustour: Hopes for a new summit

REPORTS that an Arab summit meeting has become a possibility have revived hope in the hearts of the Arab people. The Arab foreign ministers who decided to call for the summit did the right thing because our nation at present is facing serious challenges and dangers threatening its present and future. The Arab leaders are also required to meet with the purpose of deciding on joint Arab action that can put an end to the state of paralysis in inter-Arab relations and can initiate meaningful action to serve national interests. The Arab foreign ministers have found that their meetings cannot solve issues requiring decisions from the highest quarters, and therefore, they have decided to entrust the Arab League secretary general with the task of persuading Arab leaders to hold the summit at soon as possible. Over the past year, the Arab League agencies have failed to find proper solutions for our problems and failed in particular to end differences among Arab states. We welcome the foreign ministers' decision and urge all Arabs to help make the coming summit a success.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: The day of land and people

LAND Day is a day in which we remember our usurped land in Palestine and Arab people who are subjected to all forms of oppression and forced to abandon their homes and territory. Land Day is an occasion to remember that, despite the oppression and despite the arbitrary action, the Arab people of Palestine are continuing the struggle in the face of occupation. The Arab people have deep roots in the land throughout history and continue to maintain Arab identity. Land Day is an anniversary of those who fell as martyrs for the land and offered themselves as sacrifice for the following generations. It also reminds us of the present people who are carrying on the struggle in defence of the Arab dignity, honour and pride. Without land, people remain at a loss and in a state of despair. The rescue of the land in Palestine remains as a debt for the present and the coming generations.

# How Israel, U.S. circumvent curbs on S.Africa

By Benjamin C. Wedeman

Jane Hunter is the publisher of *Israeli Foreign Affairs*, a monthly newsletter that monitors Israeli foreign policy outside the Middle East, focusing on Africa and Central America. Her first book entitled *Undercutting Sanctions: Israel, the U.S. and South Africa*, was recently published by Washington Middle East Associates in Washington, D.C. In an interview with the Jeddah-based Arab News newspaper, Ms. Hunter discussed the extent and significance of the Tel Aviv-Pretoria axis.

Q: Many in the United States and Europe are demanding economic and political sanctions against South Africa to scrap apartheid. Why has Israel, with its long and close trade and military ties with South Africa, not received much attention in this uproar?

A: Israeli propagandists have used the "revealed" statistics for trade between Israel and South Africa, which does not amount to very much. They ignore the trade in diamonds, uranium and military sales. Joint investments, of which there are many, are also totally ignored. Indeed, there is a large degree of economic integration between the two countries.

Q: How extensive is their cooperation on weapons development?

A: Their arms industry has been called a joint arms industry by

some. As a result of the 1976 agreement between South African Prime Minister John Vorster and his Israeli counterpart Menachem Begin, it was understood that South Africa would help finance the Israeli arms industry. In fact, South Africa has invested heavily in the Israeli infrastructure, in railroads, port facilities, in high technology, and weapons research and development.

Q: What are some of the details of the nuclear weapons development cooperation between Israel and South Africa?

A: There was a nuclear test in the South Atlantic off the South African coast in 1979, and some people point to another one in 1980. The low yield of the test in 1979 is thought by some people to have been either a failed test, or to have been an intentionally low yield weapon, in other words a

neutron bomb, which would be the ideal weapon for both Israel and South Africa. After all, the neutron bomb kills people but preserves property. Today, South Africa is advertising the fact that it is capable of producing two nuclear bombs a year.

Q: How does the Reagan administration view this relationship? Is it unaware of the ties or does it actively encourage it?

A: American policy in this regard is neither by design nor due to unawareness. This is like so many other things regarding Israel: the politicians have found it is a lot less painful not to bring it up.

Nonetheless, U.S. policy toward the Israeli-South African relationship is two-faced: while it makes noises and puts some economic pressures on Pretoria, at the same time it is having its most dependent client and closest ally, Israel, actually fulfilling what has been forbidden the United States to do, i.e., to supply South Africa with military hardware and nuclear technology and material. In another case, it was reported last summer by the *Economist* that Israel had sold 24 Kfir fighter jets to South Africa. I phoned the man who wrote the story and he said no

one had called to reconfirm that story, even though that plane has to be licensed by the United States for re-export because of the American components in the jet. Either the U.S. government allowed Israel to sell those planes, or Israel did it anyway and nobody complained. Unfortunately, Israel seems to have that much influence in the various branches of the U.S. government.

Q: It has been suggested that the U.S.-Israeli Free Trade Agreement will serve as a conduit for the sale of South African goods in the United States. How true are these allegations?

A: Very true. A number of people here in the United States have asked their representatives in Congress whether they will do anything to prevent Israel and South Africa from using the U.S.-Israeli Free Trade Agreement to get South African goods in. The politicians all seem very surprised that this could happen. Yet no matter what comes from Israel, there is probably a South African taking a profit out of it. As a rule you can say that South African exports through Israel can be just about anything in a tin can and anything wrapped in paper. The

fact is that South Africa uses Israel to get its goods into the United States and Europe.

As evidence, we have the smoking gun of the South African president himself. He said in a speech recently that a special office has now been set up to handle non-conventional trade through third countries. The point that I have been making is that what third country could be doing it but Israel, which has been doing this sort of thing for the last ten years.

Q: What are some other aspects of the Israeli-South African connection?

A: The *Daily Telegraph* of London reported in 1973 that the Egyptians had shot down some body from South Africa. The Egyptians say that they had shot down a plane and captured a South African pilot flying an Israeli plane. It is well documented that South Africa sent Mirage jets to help the Israelis during that war, and a lot of South African Jews have gone to fight for Israel during the wars. South Africa has donated blood to the Israelis during times of war. This sort of thing is often held up to the world as an excuse for the close relationship between Israel and Pretoria.

Q: You are widely recognized as an expert on Israeli involvement in Central America. Where does Israel figure in the Reagan administration's latest effort to dislodge the current government in Nicaragua?

A: My sources have said that Israel has become one of the principal suppliers of arms to the Contras, especially since the Reagan administration was not able to force Honduras and Costa Rica into letting more arms through. If the administration fails to get congressional backing for its designs in Central America, there can be little doubt that Israel will step in. There have been channels in place for that sort of thing for a long time. Recent congressional legislation has been streamlined to permit—if not even encourage—a third country aid.

Q: Is Israeli involvement in Central America on the increase? A: It is on the increase in El Salvador; there are questions at the moment in Guatemala. Guatemala now is going to be able to look to the United States for some help, but it is also going to be able to get more money; there are a lot of Israeli projects that the money could be used on.

## Zhivkov shakes up Bulgaria ahead of party congress

By Peter Humphrey  
Reuter

BELGRADE — Bulgaria faces a big shake-up as its veteran Communist Party leader Todor Zhivkov prepares to confront its economic difficulties with a line-up of young technocrats charged with implementing bold reforms.

The party's 13th congress, opening on April 2, will set the economic course of the next five years, and beyond that into the 21st century, guided by Zhivkov's dream of a "scientific and technical revolution" in the Balkan state.

Bulgaria, once one of the most promising economies in Eastern Europe, is saddled with energy shortages, dwindling efficiency, lagging growth, falling births, a growing labour shortage and disaffection among youth, Western diplomats say.

More recently, it has experienced strains in its economic ties with the Soviet Union, they add. In October 1985, Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, attending a Warsaw Pact summit in Sofia, referred to "sharp edges" in talks with Zhivkov.

The party will also have to assess the damage Bulgaria's image has suffered from Western charges of involvement in international terrorism and drug smuggling.

The congress falls 32 years after Zhivkov, 74, and also head of state, assumed the party reins. The question of who is to follow him is now centre stage in Bulgarian politics.

Speculation has been rife in Sofia that he may decide to bow out gracefully and hand power to one of the younger men he has vigorously promoted recently in the party and government.

The congress will in any case point to how his reforms, aimed at giving enterprises more autonomy and pushing Bulgaria into the world of advanced technology, will be implemented and who will carry out the programme.

After a drive against corruption and inefficiency in 1985, the new year has seen all key economic ministries closed and the economy placed in the hands of a new "Economic Council".

Its head is Ognan Doyanov, 50, a rising star who had been tipped to replace Grisha Filipov, 66, as prime minister.

But that job went this month to another younger technocrat, Georgi Atanasov, 53, who has a strong party background in economic and scientific affairs. Atanasov was also brought into the politburo, the top policy-making body.

The Russian-educated Filipov, whom diplomats expected to retire, was promoted as one of the party central committee's powerful secretaries, leaving open the possibility he might be a candidate to succeed Zhivkov.

A council of science, culture and education was also set up under Georgi Yordanov, 52, and a social council under Georgi Karamenev, 55. Both have also become deputy premiers.

Younger still, Stoyan Markov, also a strong party and economic man, shot into the slot of first dep-

uty premier. He heads a state committee on research and technology.

These younger men have been brought into the politburo, while in government their councils are to be in the front line of Zhivkov's "science and technical revolution" brainchild.

In pure party terms, Western diplomats noted the rise of Chudomir Alexandrov, 49, promoted in a reshuffle in January as a central committee secretary and tipped as the favourite among the younger men to succeed Zhivkov as party chief.

His career has spanned higher technical education, mining engineering, party work in Sofia, central committee organisational matters and district level party leadership.

Informed sources in Sofia say more ministry closures, party and government reshuffles, may emerge from the congress.

The economic power of the ministries may go to a host of new super-corporations to be run on more businesslike lines than the fossilised ministry bureaucracies, they said.

This could turn out to be a break with the past, differing from the frequent reshuffling and renaming of ministries that has characterised Zhivkov's years at the helm, diplomats said.

As part of the economic shake-up, a new labour code has been adopted, described by Bulgarian officials as of historic importance. Earlier reform attempts in the early 1980s gave responsibility to managers at the expense of central planners, but the new code gives more freedom and incentives to workers.

It relaxes hiring, firing and redundancy policies and allows for wages to be linked more to individual performance, with rewards for innovation.

"It seems they've decided that apple computer companies don't get built and inventors don't get through central planning," one diplomat said.

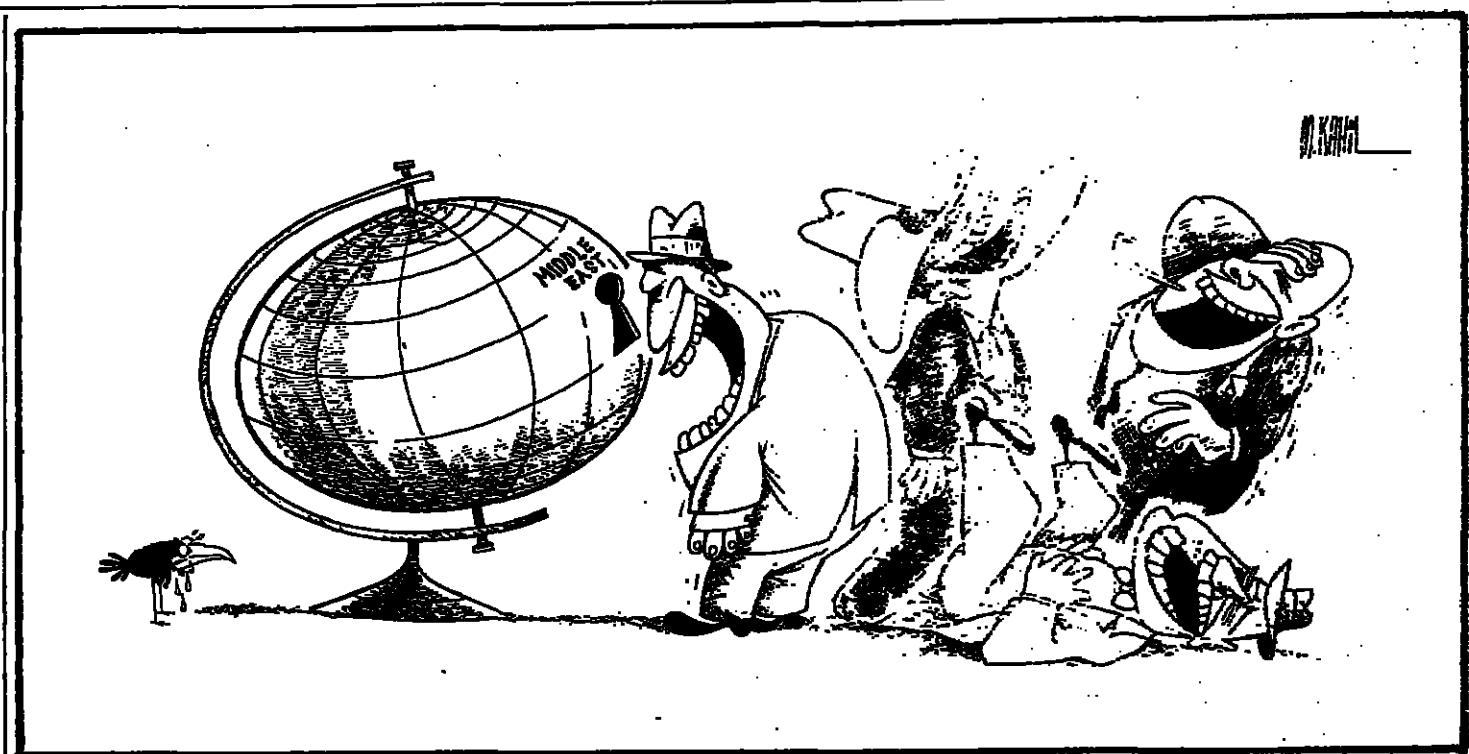
The need for reform has become increasingly urgent over the past year as the economy, which had the steepest growth rates in the Eastern bloc during the 1970s, took a downturn and growth went out of the window.

Since World War Two Bulgaria has transformed an agrarian state into an industrial nation, but has been plagued with organisational problems, and now growth is hard to sustain without technology changes and incentives, diplomats said.

Harsh winters struck in 1984-86. Energy fell short just as Moscow was cutting its oil exports. Bulgaria, dependent on Soviet oil, had to ration electricity at great cost to living standards and to import 1.5 million tonnes of oil from Iran.

Summer drought savaged the 1985 crops, forcing the country, traditionally a food exporter and almost debtless, to borrow \$450 million from Western banks to import grain.

Drought aggravated the energy shortage, depriving hydro stations of water. The country is now putting more effort into a nuclear energy programme.



## Extradition of Andrija Artukovic

By Dr. Vojin Dimitrijevic

ONE of the longest extradition proceedings in history ended when a plane of the Yugoslav Airlines (JAT), on its flight from New York, landed at Zagreb Airport on Feb. 12, 1986. Thirty-five years ago, the Yugoslav authorities requested the U.S. to extradite Andrija Artukovic, branded as war criminal for a series of criminal acts committed by him in his capacity as a high-ranking official, actually the "second man", of the so-called "Independent State of Croatia", a puppet regime set up by Nazi Germany and fascist Italy in a part of illegally dismembered Yugoslav territory.

The occupiers brought along with them the "personnel" to fill ministerial posts in the thus established "government". Before that they had nurtured and trained the members of the fanatical nationalist ustashi movement for many years. Together with instruction in the handling of weapons, the ustashi also took over the dogmas of fascism and national socialism. In applying them in the territory of the "Independent State of Croatia," they were so savagely consistent that even some of the occupying supervisors were horrified.

Artukovic's job, in his capacity as Minister of the Interior, was to create racial purity: laws modelled on the Nuremberg laws were immediately enacted depriving, in addition to the Jews and Gypsies, also the Serbs of citizenship and designating them for liquidation. Artukovic established and controlled a system of death camps modelled on the camps in Germany that he had previously visited personally in order to gain experience. In the largest of these camps, Jasenovac, according to encyclopaedic data, almost 700,000 people were murdered.

The ustashi "state" fell to pieces after the withdrawal of the occupier. The top leaders of its hierarchy took the road of the West endeavouring to disappear in the turmoil provoked by the collapse of the German armed forces. Artukovic was among them. Making use of pro-fascist channels which were still open, Artukovic reached the United States, via Switzerland and Ireland, under an assumed name. Unfortunately, when his place of residence was discovered, a new citizenship began to work in his favour. Under the impact of the cold war, the wartime events in many European countries, including Yugoslavia, began to be interpreted differently. The so-called conflict between "communism" and "anti-communism" overshadowed the struggle against fascism and national oppression, a struggle to which the U.S. had

contributed a great deal. Artukovic, who organised the first mass massacres of Serbs and Jews as early as April and May 1941, before the entry of the Soviet Union into the war, was proclaimed to be a man settling scores with the "communists". The ustashi, whose "state" declared war against the U.S. at the end of 1941, became, somehow, American allies.

Consequently, the Yugoslav request for extradition was submitted, in 1951, in an exceptionally unfavourable political and psychological atmosphere which contributed to the legal difficulties being even much greater than they actually appeared to be. The Yugoslav side and the State Department tried in vain to convince a federal judge in California that the Treaty on Extradition between the Kingdom of Serbia and the United States of America, signed in 1901, was still in force as far as relations between Yugoslavia and the U.S. were concerned, as the U.S. had already recognised the continuity of Serbia and Yugoslavia in all the other spheres. The judge did not trouble himself to study more deeply the Yugoslav situation, but sought an answer in an analogy with the creation of the German Reich! When this obstacle was finally removed, Artukovic sheltered himself successfully behind the legal provision which does not permit the extradition of political offenders. Although many war criminals had, *de facto*, avoided punishment, this was one of the very rare cases when the quality of "political criminal" was recognised to a person accused of genocide and similar acts, and it was recorded in world legal literature as such. The notion of political criminal is of humanitarian origin and is intended to protect idealists who have infringed the criminal law of a repressive government. It certainly does not encompass a minister of police responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people in concentration camps who were murdered for the sole reason of their national origin and/or religious affiliation.

Consequently, Artukovic continued to live in the U.S., despite the fact that he was an illegal immigrant, while doubt was cast on Yugoslavia's ability to start proper legal proceedings against a war criminal. However, commentators quickly realised what was actually concealed behind the refusal of extradition for political crimes.

Quite recently, one of them stated in the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations: "The official refusal to deliver Andrija Artukovic to Yugoslavia is best understood not as a mis-

application of the political crime defence, but as a realistic appraisal of the capacity of a regime dominated by Serbian Communists to provide justice to a Croat who collaborated with the Nazis" (*Extradition, Political Crimes, and the U.K. Treaty*, Statement of Professor Christopher H. Pyle before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, September 18, 1985, p. 36). It is most ironic that the very same Yugoslavia was branded, in 1951, by the other side as a state where "capitalism is being restored" and as a "stoolie of American imperialism".

The atmosphere has gradually changed over the last quarter of a century. The only thing unchanged were the crimes perpetrated by Artukovic. Such crimes remained as a symbol of the worst form of barbarity that mankind had ever experienced, a reminder of the threat that had hovered over the human race at a certain moment. Despite the expectations of those who wanted to save the war criminal and the fears of those who knew that oblivion is a part of human nature, time has had the effect of crystallising the holocaust in the memory of men, as an archetype of evil in the face of which even deep ideological conflicts, and let alone divergent political interests, begin to appear as secondary and ephemeral.

Therefore, of importance to the final outcome of extradition proceedings were not only the reasons that are usually invoked, although they are no doubt relevant. In fact, it was finally realised by all people, even in the most remote parts of California, that Yugoslavia is an independent federal multinational state with modern legislation in the field of criminal law, which does not differ in many essential respects from the legislations of all legally advanced countries. The U.S. public opinion became fed up with banal "anti-communist" arguments to which so many problematic autocrats had resorted — in order to induce the oldest democracy in the world to defend and finance the most odious dictatorships. It was also becoming paradoxical for the United States to shelter simultaneously Artukovic and hundreds of thousands of Jews whom he had his accomplices, teachers and like-minded individuals had attempted to annihilate in accordance with their irrational programme. One could enumerate many factors that might have contributed to Artukovic's extradition. However, we repeat and wish to believe that the lofty and eternal principles of justice and defence of fundamental human values were decisive in this case.

As an act of symbolic importance, this decision should be appraised in the light of its broader, and not narrower, implications. It is no longer the extradition of an individual criminal who has to bear the consequences of his acts and also endure the measure of social retribution embodied in every criminal sanction. It is not an old man whom it would be useless to reform now or to make him realise what he had done — revenge, forgiveness and repentance are out of place. When it had already burdened Yugoslavia-American relations to such an extent and deeply affronted Artukovic's surviving victims, who were unable to understand how was it possible for a greatly to protect a criminal and common enemy, the endless postponement of extradition cast an ever stronger light on one question of vital importance, viz: the contemporary international community, although divided into sovereign states with all their differences, capable to stand up for some of the fundamental principles of justice and human dignity with a view to protecting the basic interests of mankind? The obstruction of justice in the case of Artukovic was tantamount to skepticism with regard to the Nuremberg sentences, to resistance to the Convention on Genocide, to procrastination in the adoption of the Code of Offences against Peace and Humanity and to attempts at applying to war criminals the rule of statutory limitation.

There was in the U.S., a danger of overlooking, not out of ill will, not only the magnitude of this issue but also a danger of according to it the same treatment as to many other much less important problems and interests. Fortunately, this has not happened and, therefore, there is a great feeling of — although belated — encouragement.

Applying the norms of both international and domestic law in the proceedings against Artukovic, in which his lawyers enjoy the same rights as those granted to any other defendant, Yugoslavia is playing its role in this great act of justice, a role that has been accorded to it by the tragedy of millions of its citizens in World War II. It is fulfilling thereby its international obligation. The purpose of international criminal law is to warn incessantly all people, and the most powerful ones in particular, that punishment for crimes against humanity is something with which they will always have to reckon, irrespective of where they have found refuge and regardless of the time that has elapsed.

— Review of International Affairs, Belgrade.

مكتبة الناحية



## Europe and the Mideast in shadow of the oil crisis

European Interests and Gulf Oil  
By Valerie Yorke and Louis Turner

Gower Publishing Company,  
Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, UK.  
1986.

By David Hawley

THIS is a sermon taking as its text the need to keep friendship in good repair. The friendship in question is between West Europe and the Gulf; its neglect could endanger oil supplies to the former and weaken the security of the latter. The relationship has come under threat because of complacency in Europe, which — taking its lead from Washington — has underestimated instability in the Gulf.

So argue Valerie Yorke and Louis Turner in a paper in the U.K.-based Joint Energy Programme series. Their case is carefully prepared but necessarily speculative, contingent as it is on such imponderables as future political developments and movements in the oil price.

The authors' main interest is in European oil policy. It is their proposals about ensuring supplies from the Gulf until 2000 — rather than their ability to make predictions about the future — that make the book a valuable contribution to the debate about European energy security.

Their concern is prompted by the likelihood that, by the 1990s, Europe will have become more dependent on Gulf oil and the U.S. less so. The U.S. has already started this process: by 1983, the six leading Middle East oil producers were providing only 43 per cent of American oil imports, compared with 63 per cent 10 years earlier. The fall in the Middle East share of European imports has been far smaller.

Assuming EEC dependence on Middle East oil rises again in the 1990s — an assumption made by Yorke and Turner — "the time has now come for European policy towards the Gulf to be adjusted to the realities of the decline in oil prices." These realities include "the short and medium-term effects of the politics in the Gulf and of the unresolved Palestinian issue, coupled with the repercussions of the economic recession, (which) will inevitably be greater instability in a region the West cannot afford to ignore."

The West is in danger of playing down these threats to Gulf sta-

bility. According to the authors, this is because the U.S. has played down the importance of aspects of its Middle East policy, and Europe has followed suit — to its peril.

The U.S. and Europe share vital interests in the region, but the history of their policies towards the area has been characterised by "transatlantic differences in attitude," say Yorke and Turner. "The Europeans believe that the U.S. has overstressed the Soviet danger to the Gulf and the use of military force in containing that threat... In particular, they differ from the U.S. in their attitude towards the Arab-Israeli dispute, for they see a close link between the unresolved Palestinian issue and the potential dangers to the internal security of the Gulf."

American thinking about the region has become more optimistic — a trend inspired by Washington's reduced dependence on Gulf oil and its belief that the threat of instability has receded. In particular, runs the argument, the Soviet Union has made no gains from U.S. setbacks in Lebanon, the Arab response to Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon was weak and the Iran/Iraq war has not spilled over into the Gulf.

Such optimism is in danger of winning over European caution. Despite incidents such as the Oct-

ober 1985 hijacking of the Achille Lauro, which soured U.S.-Italian relations, transatlantic disagreements about Middle East policy are becoming less evident.

It is "the potential dangers of permitting policy towards the Gulf region or related energy diplomacy to slip in (Europe's) list of priorities" that have prompted the authors to call for a fresh look at Europe's relationship with the Gulf.

Their main plea is for a new European policy towards the region, embracing both political and economic interests. "This should contain three interrelated sets of proposals: first, for action which

### Book Review

the EEC might take, together with the U.S. and other OECD partners, to contribute to the cohesion of the Arab Gulf states; secondly, for joint action in the energy field, and thirdly, for action which Europe can take independently of the U.S. in order to protect its interests in the Gulf."

On a political level, the proposals are modest: they call for greater weight to be given to the European view, and for more coordination between the U.S. and Europe in areas such as weapons supply.

On trade issues, the authors call for greater European policy departures. The effort is best summed up as economic diplomacy. They suggest the creation of an oil consumers group that "could decide when and how to mobilise its financial and economic clout to allay the pressures on these states' poorer neighbours." One aim would be to ease the entry of Gulf exports into Europe.

A free trade pact, such as that agreed by the U.S. and Israel in 1984, should be considered, Yorke and Turner suggest.

Petrochemicals provide the most important test of this call for trade liberalisation — and Europe's political will has been found wanting. The sale of Gulf petrochemicals has already provoked the imposition of tariffs by the EEC. In the case of polyethylene, this was because of its disruption to existing European industry; in the case of methanol, it was because Saudi Arabia had exceeded the ceiling set by the EEC for tariff-free imports.

In view of the protracted dispute about this issue between the two regional groupings, the authors' plea for restraint sounds a little lame: "If the current burst of products can be absorbed without too much strain, the problem for

the 1990s looks containable," they say.

The call for a fresh European policy towards the Gulf, involving a special trade relationship and a more independent political stance, prompts two questions: is European oil under threat in the 1990s? If so, would these policies ensure continuity of supply?

Yorke and Turner say that such a policy is both necessary and feasible. Unfortunately, they fail to back up their case with firm evidence: they make little attempt to quantify the extent of European dependence on Gulf oil — other than to say transport fuels could become very scarce — and offer no demand projections.

Their reading of the politics of supply is also open to question. Some attention should have been paid to Gulf relationships with other OPEC and North African producers, whose views presumably carry weight among the peninsula oil states.

Writing before the present collapse in the oil price, the authors make assessments about the recovery in demand that now look premature. The paper's value lies in its call for more serious attention to the formulation of European oil supply policy. With oil at less than \$15 a barrel, this plea may fall on deaf ears — M.E.D.

Randa Habib's

## Opening soon: Dreams shop

I HAVE decided to switch jobs. I am going into business. Soon I will open a shop specialised in, well, dreams. Yes, dreams. And you are all welcome there. We will try our best to please you. You can come in, state your wishes, or shall I say your dreams, and we will make them come true.

I imagine some of you will visit my "dream-shop" because you feel depressed: business is not going too well? Life is getting more and more expensive? Unpaid bills are piling up? Others will complain that they have been kicked out of their jobs and that they are dreaming of getting new jobs.

People will come into my shop also because they feel insecure: will they, for example, be able to afford the studies of their children up to university graduation?

Some husbands will visit because they dream of wives who would be concerned with their problems more than their coffee mornings and jewellery. Youngsters will come around, hoping to realise their dream of a better dialogue with the older generation. Adults will hope to find in our shop that hidden, secretive dream of theirs, a dream they never, ever, shared with anybody else.

Yes, I think our shop will be very busy all day long. For each one of our customers we will have a solution. For, to solve each of their problems, we will sell them a "piece of a dream." We will make the gloomy, depressed people, with lots of financial problems, believe that all their troubles are going to be solved soon because money is going to be cancelled from the world.

Also, for the unemployed, they have no reason to worry, as money will not exist anymore they will have no need to work. As for the others, husbands, adults and their secretive dreams of the "perfect couple," we will assure them that their dream could come true and we would encourage them to make it happen.

You wonder what I am talking about today? Simple: I sincerely believe that the solution to all our problems is in our dreams. So why not make dreams available in the market?

## Doctors cite prevention of fatal blood clots

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — U.S. physicians report that increased use of certain drugs and other measures could greatly reduce the formation of dangerous clots that block the flow of blood to the lungs, a condition that causes more than 50,000 deaths in the United States each year.

Medical experts attending a three-day conference sponsored by the National Institutes of Health said March 26 that many doctors fail to employ low-risk treatments for deep venous thrombosis, a condition where a potentially lethal clot, or "thrombus," forms in a leg vein far below the skin and travels along the bloodstream. This condition can lead to a fatal pulmonary embolism, the medical name for a clot that passes through the heart and lodges in the arteries that carry blood from the heart to the lungs.

Dr. Harold Roberts, conference chairman and professor of medicine at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, said venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism constitute a major health problem in the United States, causing as many as 600,000 hospitalisations each year, and in Europe, where the rate is even higher. Despite this, he said, preventative measures "are vastly underused."

Such clots can develop in people with various types of medical diseases like cancer, congestive heart failure and pneumonia. Patients undergoing various types of surgery are also at high risk, with clots occurring in about one-fourth of general surgery patients over the

age of 40 and in more than half of patients undergoing hip surgery and knee reconstruction. More than four per cent of elderly patients with hip fractures suffer fatal pulmonary embolisms, and more than one per cent of patients with head and spinal cord injuries die from this condition.

"It's more likely to happen to someone who has been bedridden or undergone surgery, but it can also strike down someone who's walking down the street," one doctor said.

Roberts said both venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism are often "silent" and difficult to detect. Although why clots form is not understood, he added, they usually occur without warning; a major portion of the deaths happen before therapy can be initiated; and lethal outcomes develop in patients who, during life, are never suspected of having pulmonary embolism.

"The problem is you can have no symptoms indicated," he said, "and suddenly a patient gets up from bed, a clot misses the heart, the patient becomes short of breath, the blood pressure goes down and he dies. So a clot that is clinically inapparent can cause death."

Roberts said it was therefore crucial in high-risk patients to prevent clots before they form. Treatments recommended by the panel of medical experts include periodic low doses of heparin — a natural substance of the body that inhibits coagulation of the blood — and small doses of dextran, a drug used in emergency situations to treat shock by increasing blood volume. They also recommended use of special plastic boots that use a pump to compress leg veins and

prevent blood from pooling, a treatment the physicians call "external pneumatic compression."

The panel said that such treatments used routinely in 200 high-risk patients could normally be expected to prevent 20 episodes of deep venous thrombosis and one fatal pulmonary embolism.

In patients undergoing general surgery, for example, the panel said, low doses of heparin decrease the chance of deep venous thrombosis by 60 per cent. The panel added that both heparin and dextran increase the risk of bleeding by about two per cent but that the risk of serious complications or death is minimal. One study reported that the administration of low-dose heparin decreased deaths from 10 to 5 per cent for patients with a wide variety of medical conditions.

The panel also suggested the use of low-dose heparin during pregnancy in women at high risk, since pregnancy increases clot formation five-fold.

Roberts said doctors have been slow to adopt the treatments because they fear that heparin or dextran might promote bleeding or because they fail to appreciate the likelihood of blood clots forming after surgery.

He added that a major effort is underway to develop tests that can detect initial thrombosis but that so far the effort has been unsuccessful.

"But there are some encouraging developments on the horizon," Roberts said. "For example, we now know some of the clotting factors that have to be activated before clotting starts." He added that detection of these

early signs might permit doctors to single out patients about to experience clotting and then start treatment to prevent it from occurring.

Doctors attending a meeting of the American College of Cardiology in Atlanta this month were told of an experimental drug used for the first time to dissolve clots that can cause a pulmonary embolism. Dr. Samuel Goldhaber, of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, said that a pilot study of the drug, known as tissue plasminogen activator, or tPA, involved the treatment of 19 patients and that all but one seemed to be helped.

Up to now, Goldhaber said, the clot-busting drug has been used to stop heart attacks before permanent damage occurs. In most heart attacks, a clot forms in the arteries that feed the heart muscle; the muscle is starved of oxygen; and a section of it dies.

Also, cardiologists at the University of California, San Francisco, reported this month that animal studies suggest a commonly used heart drug may help prevent the development of atherosclerosis, or "hardening of the arteries." The drug, verapamil, was shown by researchers to reduce atherosclerotic plaques in rabbits that were fed a high-cholesterol diet.

The drug, a calcium channel blocker, was tried because of recent studies that suggest calcium is involved in depositing fatty plaques in arteries. These plaques can grow large enough to block an artery, cutting off the blood supply and resulting in a heart attack or stroke — U.S. Information Agency.

## Cheap power gone sour

Large dams in East Africa have brought cheap electricity to some, but disease, deprivation and displacement to others. Why were the environmental costs of these large projects ignored by both planners and governments?

By Amanda Milligan

NAIROBI, Kenya — When asked how the construction of Lake Masinga had improved life in a nearby village, one Kenyan replied: "The only difference is that now you need a boat and more time if you want to cross to the other side of the valley."

Three large dams, the Masinga, the Kamburu and the Kindaruma, were built on the Tana River in Kenya to produce hydro-electricity. Two artificial lakes, Mchikwa and Kileleshwa, were created in Zimbabwe to irrigate agricultural land and to supply the city of Harare with drinking water.

Local populations use the dams for all their domestic and drinking supplies, including watering their animals. Tests done last year by the Environment Liaison Centre (ELC), an international non-governmental organisation based

in Nairobi, show that the water in lakes Masinga, Kamburu, Kindaruma and Kileleshwa is not fit for human consumption. ELC found that "the non-existence of drinking water distribution facilities and the absence of adequate sanitation, health information campaigns and water protection legislation can only lead to the proliferation of illness."

Malaria cases around Lake Masinga, which was completed in 1981, rose annually by as much as 40 per cent to 1985. Over the same period reported cases of diarrhoeal diseases increased by up to 71 per cent.

A 1976 pre-construction report by Kenya's Tana River Development Authority said that "Experience in other African countries suggests that malaria and bilharzia should be carefully monitored." But according to Henry Roggeri, an agricultural

engineer working on ELC's water management programme, nothing was done to minimise the effects of these diseases.

The 4,000-6,000 people displaced when the Kenyan dams were built also received scant attention from the authorities. African farmers in what was then Rhodesia were driven from the construction areas of lakes Kileleshwa and Mchikwa with no compensation or alternative resettlement. Both Zimbabwean dam sites have largely been converted into tourist parks.

Neither has food production increased around the five dam sites because there are no irrigation schemes for local populations. At Lake Masinga, ELC researchers found prematurely dried maize within 80 metres of the shore. Poor management has resulted in depleted fish stocks in all the Kenyan dams.

Built mainly to supply the nation with cheap electricity, the Kenyan dams have achieved this aim. But while Nairobi is lighted and powered, the inhabitants of villages near the lakes have been

overlooked. Their schools and dispensaries are not "plugged in," though there is electricity in nearby villages built for engineers working on the Masinga and Kamburu plants.

Last year the Geographical Society of Kenya announced that Lake Masinga was receiving seven million tonnes of sediment each year. At this rate, 25 per cent of the reservoir's volume will be lost in the next five years. "This will affect the hydroelectric output and economic viability of the dam," says Roggeri. He points out that Lake Kamburu collected eight times more sediment than the planners predicted.

The main cause of sedimentation is soil erosion on the dam embankments caused by a failure to plant trees. According to ELC, "It is clear that no environmental conservation measures were included in the donors' cost benefit analysis of each of the five dam project proposals, while very little attention was paid to social issues." — Earthscan.

Amanda Milligan is a London-based freelance journalist.

## Why Bananas now go to sleep

The problem with imported fruit has always been how to inhibit ageing. Coating with wax can mean a 40 per cent cargo loss. Now, fruit is being put to sleep — and first results are encouraging, says Christopher Parkes.

LONDON — The notion of an anaesthetised banana may be difficult to grasp, but that is the image Mr. Frazer Imlie conjures up to describe the fruit preservation process perfected by his company, Semper Bio-Technology.

Time was when exotic fruits had to be vanished or coated in shellac, toffee-apple fashion, to preserve them on the long journey from the tropics to the rich man's table.

In more recent years, combinations of synthetic and natural waxes and water suspensions of "soft" polythene have been used to inhibit the rapid ripening and decay characteristics which still account for the loss each year of some 40 per cent of the world fruit crop.

These products seal the treated fruit inside an impermeable second skin. They virtually stop the natural processes, characterised by the absorption of oxygen — which converts complex sugars and starches to simple sugars and citric acid — and the release of carbon dioxide through the skin.

The fruit is effectively preserved. It is also "suffocated." It eventually dies and becomes unmarketable. Fruit coated with Semper's development, Semperfresh, which is based on sucrose esters — a complex mixture of hydrocarbons — is merely "put to sleep," Mr. Imlie says.

The material modifies the gas exchange, greatly reducing the intake of oxygen while allowing out almost all the carbon dioxide produced in the treated fruit.

Apart from greatly extending shelf-life, a micro-film of Semperfresh allows shippers to transport cargoes at higher tem-

peratures than those required even for waxed fruit. It is simpler to use than the wax emulsions and is effective even on the most delicate fruits.

The company claims its products can extend the shelf-life of grapes by up to 30 days, papaya by 12 days and even watercress by seven days. The process, completed by simply dispersing the Semperfresh powder in water and dipping the fruit, costs about 0.5 U.S. cents a kilo. "The cost is comparable with that of anything else on the market," Mr. Imlie claims.

Mr. Imlie makes the point that the product's constituents are all natural food ingredients approved for use in the European Community, the U.S. and Japan. They are edible and totally biodegradable.

Average coating on each piece of fruit is about 1mg, the company claims, well within the World Health Organisation's recommended acceptable daily intake level for sucrose esters of 10mg per kg of human body weight.

Mr. Imlie perfected his formula — the basic idea came from the Soviet Union in the late 1960s and has since been worked on by several international sugar companies — after he retired from Tate and Lyle in 1982 following a career in research and development.

The basement of his home in Reading, west of London, became a laboratory and his car was parked outside to make room for a pilot plant in the garage. Now the company has eight staff, a 4,000 sq ft laboratory and factory near Wantage, Oxfordshire and — Mr. Imlie cheerfully admits — "minute" annual turnover.

However, he is confident that firm, large-scale orders are on the way. This is largely due to the meticulous marketing effort put in over the past two years.

Learning from the mistakes of others who have tried to launch similar products, and seeing no point in tinkering on the fringes of the trade, Mr. Imlie and his marketing head, Mr. Malcolm Thurlbeck, went directly to three of the world's biggest fruit traders.

United Brands, famous for its Fyffes bananas, Del Monte, an offshoot of R.J. Reynolds, and Castle and Cooke, best known for the Dole brand, have all subjected Semperfresh to commercial trials, spending up to \$250,000 in the process.

Mr. Imlie says he will sign a major contract with one of the three before Easter and is negotiating with the others. Acceptance at this level would give the company a powerful endorsement.

These companies between them account for 70 per cent of world trade in fresh pineapples. The fruit is usually transported in cooled ships and commonly suffers from chill damage which can result in up to 30 per cent of a load being browned by the development of brown spots in the flesh.

Cargoes anaesthetised with Semperfresh and shipped at 12 deg C compared with the usual 8 deg C have been landed with only 4 per cent suffering from internal blemishes.

In a parallel effort, the company has opened up offices and developed contacts among growers and traders in the U.S., the Philippines, Australia, Japan, Pakistan, Spain and Africa. It has also set up a joint venture in Guangzhou, China. Closer to home, Mr. Thurlbeck is often to be seen stamping in the dawn chill at London's New Covent Garden Fruit and vegetable market.

Apart from the leading shippers, Mr. Imlie sees a major potential outlet in the Third World. Many fruit-producing countries have potentially large domestic markets which have not been developed mainly because they lack the necessarily sophisticated chilled transport and storage facilities. Use of the sucrose ester mix could obviate the need for this costly infrastructure.

Mr. Imlie maintains a strictly pragmatic attitude to his company's prospects in the main international markets. The big shippers have invested heavily in cooled chain distribution networks. "No one is going to cut all that out because we have got a magic powder," he says.

But he adds, Semperfresh offers a valuable adjunct to conventional preservation and transport methods, possibly doubling the shelf-life of fruit imported chilled.

The highly competitive European market in apples and pears could also benefit, Mr. Imlie claims. Marketing-conscious co-operatives in France, for example, commonly store 1,000-tonne batches of Golden Delicious apples in controlled atmosphere cells.

Inside, the concentrations of oxygen and carbon dioxide are adjusted to slow down maturation of the fruit. "The apples are like alarm clocks," says Mr. Imlie. "They all show the same time when they go into store."

But once they come out the ripening process accelerates and they all go off at the same time, giving the producer about four days to get to market.

Since the biggest premiums are earned in any market by the trader who sells when there is a gap in supplies, Mr. Imlie argues that producers can gain potentially valuable time by treating stocks with Semperfresh as they come out of store — Financial Times feature.

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## Waldegaard beats rain, mud to stay ahead in first leg of African Safari

**NAIROBI (R)** — Bjorn Waldegaard of Sweden, the only foreigner to have won the Safari rally twice, headed towards another success Sunday, racing into Nairobi at the end of a wet and muddy first leg with a four-minute lead.

Waldegaard, winner in 1977 and 1984, picked up only 38 minutes penalty in the overnight run through southeastern Kenya, four fewer than last year's winner Juha Kankkunen of Finland.

The Swede, in a Toyota Celica T.C., was held up by an elephant on the road as he raced through a private game ranch late Saturday night.

He said he had faced "some of the worst conditions I have ever seen in the Safari rally" during the 1,287-kilometre first leg. But he said his Toyota, widely thought to

be the ideal car for boulder-strewn African roads, was "perfect, even in slippery conditions."

The rain struck for the first time on the rally as the drivers headed through the rugged Taita hills. The leading drivers were not too badly affected but some later starters were stopped when a flash flood made a river impassable.

Kankkunen, in a four-wheel drive Peugeot 205 T16, said roads were "a bit rough, but not so difficult." After a swift service break Sat-

urday evening, Kankkunen missed the turning into the Rocanga section, the most southerly point of the rally, and headed instead for Mombasa.

He soon realised his mistake — but went wrong again. Only on his third attempt did he find the right route.

The rally usually includes Mombasa but this year organisers have been forced to chop 1,000 kilometres from the route at the insistence of the International Motor Sports Federation.

Italy's Massimo Biasion, competing in the Safari for the first time, was third in a Lancia Rallye 037 with 53 penalty minutes, followed by Erwin Weber of West Germany (58) who has switched to a Toyota after his Opel Manta

was seized up in last year's Safari when he was within sight of victory.

One of the most disappointed drivers was Finland's Markku Alen who lost the lights on his Lancia and hurt his hand when he had to drive by the light of a torch stuck out of a window.

Alen, who is almost 90 minutes off Waldegaard's pace, was forced out before the end of the first leg last year when he hit a pothole, shattering the suspension of the Lancia.

At least 24 of the 69 starters have quit this year. The survivors left Nairobi again Sunday night on the 1,274-kilometre second leg, which experienced drivers say should offer no special difficulties even if the rain continues.

## Greeks fear losing chance to host 1996 Olympics

### Olympics

**ATHENS (AP)** — The government is under fire from Olympic officials and opposition politicians who say inaction is threatening Greece's once-indisputable claim on the centennial Olympics of 1996.

Five former members of the Greek Olympic Committee and a conservative member of parliament last week lashed out at Premier Andreas Papandreu's Socialist government for failing to start formal planning for the historical event.

"We're at the razor's edge on an issue where there is no margin of error. We're losing a golden opportunity to host the 1996 Olympics," Mr. Nikos Anagnostopoulos, a conservative New Democracy Party lawmaker, said in an interview with the Associated Press.

Although an ultramodern stadium and an indoor arena have been built in Athens in the last four years, the Greek capital's outdated transit and telecommunications systems need multimillion-dollar overhauls to accommodate the Olympics, officials said.

And with a record six proposals to host the 1992 summer games, International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch has hedged on past assurances that the 100th anniversary belongs to Greece.

"For the 1996 Olympics there will be open bids, just as for any other Olympic game," Mr. Samaranch said recently.

The Olympics were first held in 776 B.C. in southwestern Greece and then every fourth summer for over 1,000 years. Revived in 1896 in Athens, they have been staged quadrennially in various cities except during the two world wars.

The IOC in October will select the 1992 host from among Amsterdam, Barcelona, Spain, Birmingham, England, Brisbane, Australia, Paris and Sofia, Bulgaria.

"There is a consensus among some IOC members that Athens should get the games. But if there is a serious flaw in our proposal, the 1992 candidates will be waiting," Mr. Nikos Filaretos, one of two IOC members in Greece, said in an interview.

"For the time being nothing has been done and nothing has been planned. It's only the desire and the wish and we can't rely on wishes," he added.

## Iraqis aim to stamp talents on Mexico's World Cup finals

**BAGHDAD (R)** — Hussein Saeed began his soccer career on the dusty streets of Baghdad. Now he is Iraq's top goalscorer and aiming to stamp his skills on soccer's greatest stage — the World Cup finals.

But the gifted striker, who has hit 86 goals in 106 internationals and inspired Iraq to their first finals, shuns the limelight with the same sense of purpose that he shows in opposition penalty areas.

While some of his team-mates have been enjoying the trappings of success, Saeed, 28, has been concentrating on nothing else but preparations for Mexico.

Saeed is intent on bedazzling Paraguay, Belgium and Mexico — Iraq's opponents in Group B in Toluca — with the skill and flair that have made him a national hero in the last decade.

Playing with all the nonchalance and panache of an accomplished international, Saeed has already proved his class in leading Iraq to the gold medal at the 1982 Asian Games and into the final round of the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament.

The World Cup finals will be his finest achievement and also, for Iraq, a welcome distraction from a costly war with Iran. As a result, the 14 million people of Iraq are united in their support of the team in Mexico.

Iraq's fans celebrated with a bang — literally — when they qualified with a 3-1 win over Syria. They took to the streets, firing in the air and lighting up the night sky with tracer bullets.

It was Saeed, of course, who set them on their way to Mexico with the first goal against Syria after 29

minutes. His quicksilver reflexes, his superb ball control and his deft dribbling have frequently split defences.

In a tough group in Mexico, Saeed will clearly be the key to Iraq's challenge for a place in the second round.

He had his first taste of international soccer as a schoolboy when Iraq won the 1975 Arab school games in Cairo.

He continued his studies to gain a master's degree in agricultural engineering and is regarded as the brains of the side. Such is his popularity, one commentator said even his feet were intelligent.

But he is not expected to carry the team on his own and enjoys the support of a former team-mate in the victorious school team of 1975 in Raad Hammoudi, 32, a factory-owning goalkeeper whose acumen outside soccer has led to him being dubbed "the businessman."

Hammoudi has been Iraq's first-choice goalkeeper since 1976 and at the pan-Arab Games in Morocco last August was voted the best goalkeeper in the Arab World.

Saeed shares the striking duties with flamboyant young Ahmad Radhi, dubbed "disco Ahmad" because of his bright western-style dress and taste for discotheques. He broke into international soccer at 18 when Iraq beat Jordan 7-1 in 1982 and he gained a place in the triumphant Asian Games team that year.

Tall and versatile, Radhi went on in 1983 to lead the Iraqi youth team to victory in the Palestine Cup in Morocco, slamming two hat-tricks in the process.

His combination of strength in

the air, masterly dribbling and a fierce shot enabled him to shoulder much of the responsibility for Iraq in the early World Cup qualifying games when Saeed was injured.

In defence, Iraq looks to the experienced Adnan Dirjal, a veteran of 76 internationals, who captained the Iraqi team when they won the Asian Youth Championship in 1978.

Dirjal is strong in attack as well as defence and scored a memorable goal in ousting South Korea on the way to the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

He intercepted a ball on the half-way line, dribbled past three defenders and powered a shot in from 35 metres.

In midfield, Iraq's chief influence will be the speedy Ali Hussein, known as "the flying midfielder." One of a family of 15, Hussein made his international debut in 1981 with a goal in Iraq's 4-0 demolition of Guinea.

He formed a deadly duo with Saeed at club level, the pair steering students to three league championships and proved his continuing good form by setting up two of the three goals that swept Iraq past Syria to Mexico.

Iraq, with the blessing of President Saddam Hussein, have spared no expense in backing the team. The president's son Uday is chairman of the Iraqi Football Association and will take the team to Mexico after a training stint in Brazil.

Already the players have been rewarded with cars and apartments, to the value of about \$200,000, for qualifying for Mexico. Greater rewards are sure to be in store if they succeed in Mexico.

## Lendl, Becker reach Chicago Grand Prix final

**CHICAGO (R)** — Ivan Lendl and Boris Becker emerged from contrasting semifinals matches victorious Saturday night to set up a meeting for the \$50,000 top prize in the finals of the Chicago Grand Prix tennis tournament.

The top-seeded Lendl of Czechoslovakia started like a lion but finished like a lamb as he eliminated unseeded American Scott Davis 6-1 7-6 (7-4) with the winning point coming on a disputed line call.

The third-seeded Becker gained the finals by beating his boyhood idol Jimmy Connors, the second seed, 7-6 (7-3) 4-6 6-4 in a grueling two-hour 44-minute struggle that Becker called "one of my most unbelievable matches

ever." The title clash will mark the fourth meeting between Lendl and Becker. Lendl has won all three previous meetings.

Lendl was devastating early in the match against Davis, winning his first 20 service points and then rushing out to a 5-2 lead in second set.

But then he seemed to lose concentration and began arguing service calls. Davis broke in the ninth game and carried the set into a tiebreaker.

Becker, by contrast, had no room for lapses against the 33-year-old Connors, who pushed the West German teenager to the limit.

Asked if it was his best per-

formance since winning the Wimbledon championship last July, Becker said: "To play this hard for three hours and three sets... yes, I'd say so."

Becker said he felt exhausted after the match and praised the stamina of his older opponent.

"Connors is 33, and I read in the newspaper that he is supposed to have slowed down," Becker said. "Well, he's faster than 90 per cent of the players."

"At the moment, I feel like 39," said Becker. "But tomorrow I'll feel 15 again."

Becker set up the final point of the match when, with Connors serving and the score 30-all, he launched a lob on a brilliant lunging save of what had appeared to be a certain winner for Connors.

After Connors returned Becker's desperation shot the West German stroked the ball back for a winner and clinched the victory on the next point when Connors netted a volley.

Becker's big serve had carried him through the first set and tiebreaker and he seemed to have Connors on the ropes until the fiery American ran off a string of 13 successive points to get back into the match.

"I never saw a guy play like

Jimmy did in that second set," said Becker.

Meanwhile, Pam Shriver put a lid on her temper as she teamed with Barbara Potter Saturday night to beat Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia and Australian Wendy Turnbull in the semifinals of the world doubles championship in Nashville, Tennessee.

The top-seeded Americans scored a 6-3 7-6 (7-4) win over their third-seed opponents to go through against second seeds Kathy Jordan of the U.S. and Elizabeth Smylie of Australia.

Jordan and Smylie, the defending champions, advanced with a 6-1 2-6 6-2 victory over the Soviet team of Svetlana Parkhomenko and Larissa Savchenko.

Mandlikova received a warning from the umpire for bouncing her racket during the tie-breaker, a tactic aimed at upsetting her opponents.

It nearly worked, as Shriver admitted.

"I was capping my temper just enough to keep from going berserk, and frankly I wouldn't have trusted myself if we'd have lost that second set," she said.

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2- 33/86/EJW  
3- 39/86/RSL

1) Water Authority of Jordan invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been pre-qualified by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan as General, First and Second Class in water and sewerage upper divisions to submit bids for the supply and construction of:

A- About 60 Km of water lines ranging in diameter from 8"-3/4" for West Jerash villages, and 550 m<sup>3</sup> water tank.  
B- About 100 Km of water lines ranging in diameter from 8"-3/4" for the East Jerash villages.  
C- About 3.5 Km of sewers ranging in diameter from 150 to 800 mm for Hai Al-Qasieh/Ras Elain area in Amman.

2) A pre-bid conference will be held on Thursday April 10th, 1986 at 0900 at the Water Authority's main office in Amman.

3) On April 10th 1986 foreign contractors shall submit in a sealed envelop in person or by mail, information on the firm for prequalification. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.

4) The bids are due not later than 1200 Jordan local time on Saturday, May 3rd 1986 at the tender department of the Water Authority, Jabal Al-Husseini - Amman. The cost of each copy of the tender documents is JD 75 non-refundable.

Eng. M.S. Kilani  
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Water Authority

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**Cinema RAGHADAN**  
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**HOLLYWOOD HOT TUBS (Colour)**  
Performances: 12:00, 3:30, 6:30, 8:00

**Cinema OPERA**  
Abdell, behind Alfa offices  
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**CHINED HEAT (Colour)**  
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30



## Un-Islamic practices hinder banking operations in UAE

ABU DHABI (R) — Western banking practices are clashing with Islamic legal principles in courts throughout the United Arab Emirates (UAE), where banks are seeking legal help to collect a growing pile of bad debts.

At the centre of the dispute is calculation of interest, forbidden by Islam and recognised only partially by UAE courts, bankers and lawyers say.

Bankers say adverse court rulings threaten to mutilate their balance sheets, while recession-hit debtors are clamouring for interest discounts.

They estimate that up to a quarter of UAE commercial banks' outstanding loans of 44 billion dirhams (\$12 billion) may be non-performing.

Bad debts are likely to mount this year as government spending, the engine of the economy, slows further because of lower oil revenues.

"Borrowers will have increasing difficulty generating income," said Sheikh Sultan Nasser Al Suwaidi, managing director of Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank, one of the country's largest.

"Their repayment ability will be affected if government spending declines drastically in the coming few months," he told Reuters in an interview.

Taking a debtor to court is time consuming, costly and of value only as a last resort, bankers say.

Courts in the seven-emirate federation recognise interest, but in all but Dubai reject the way it is determined by the banks, under central bank guidance, as un-Islamic.

A 1981 federal supreme court ruling set maximum interest rates at nine per cent annually for personal loans and 12 per cent for corporate credits, and the courts have read that to mean simple rather than compounded interest, calculated on the original principal only.

In Dubai, the UAE's trading capital, compound interest at market rates is generally recognised by the courts up to the date a case is filed. From then until the ruling, the nine and 12 per cent rates apply.

However, the matter is not cut and dried. There have been cases of recalculation of interest on the grounds that the banks' rates were not fair.

### Customers see profit opportunities

A recent case in Abu Dhabi highlights the problem. A local company has sued two foreign banks — one British and one French — for a refund on interest already paid at "illegal" compounded market rates.

"The most alarming thing is that customers in the market are seeing a profit opportunity by demanding recalculation of interest in the courts," a Western banker said.

"It effectively means that every loan on the balance sheet could be reduced by a significant sum."

In a recent overdraft case, one lawyer said, an Abu Dhabi court cut the debtor's bill from two million dirhams (\$540,000) to 500,000 (\$136,000) by not charging interest to his account as it accrued. This appeared to con-

tradict a 1980 central bank directive for interest on current accounts to be debited monthly, he said.

The issue is a political as well as a legal one, with prominent merchants and newspaper columnists often calling for government action to help cut the private sector's debt burden.

Sheikh Suwaidi said UAE authorities were fully aware of the problems and special judges had been appointed in Abu Dhabi to deal with bad debt cases in a more effective manner.

"We are pushing now for higher interest rates than the courts have been decreeing," he said. "But it will take time."

He also said recognition of compound interest by Abu Dhabi courts was "very much in discussion at the moment."

### Bankers prefer out of court solutions

Bankers agree the best solutions are those made out of court, and Sheikh Suwaidi said banks must be prepared to compromise given current economic conditions.

"Banks should understand the problem and reschedule their expected losses over a period of time, similar to the international banking scene. International banks have accepted losses on their Latin American loans and rescheduled them," he said.

"Loans should be rescheduled on a reasonable interest charge — the cost of funds plus a very small amount," he added.

## KPC profits \$8.4 billion since 1980

KUWAIT (AP) — The state-owned Kuwait Petroleum Corporation realised profits totalling 2.4 billion dinars (\$8.4 billion) since its establishment in 1980 despite the Iraq-Iran war hazards, according to KPC board chairman and oil minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah.

The KPC managed to score "remarkable success in marketing Kuwaiti crude and oil derivatives despite increasing pressures on the world market, slack demand and the repercussions of the Gulf war," Sheikh Ali wrote in the preface of the corporation's annual report released Saturday.

KPC vessels carrying shipments to customers overseas have often been target of Iranian attacks in the Gulf waters in the so-called tanker war, an offshoot of the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Iran attacks ships in the southern neutral sector of the Gulf waters in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on vessels calling on Iran's key Kharg Island oil terminal in the war zone.

The report put the KPC's gross profits for the year ending June 30, 1985 at 244 million dinars (\$854 million) which reflected a 29 per cent decline compared to the previous year. Net profits for the same year were put at 209 million dinars (\$731 million).

The KPC's revenues stood at 4,324 million dinars (\$15.1 billion) representing a 4.6 per cent retreat from the year before, the report said.

Kuwait's crude oil production for the fiscal year 1984-85 averaged 873,000 barrels per day, which represents a 10 per cent fall from the previous year. The figure fell short of meeting the country's OPEC-decreed quota of 900,000 barrels per day.

## USSR details plans to boost farm output

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet leaders Saturday published plans for rejuvenating agriculture by increased incentives for collective farmers, decentralisation and encouragement of private plots.

A resolution of the council of ministers and ruling Communist Party Central Committee, published in the press, fleshed out some of the guidelines set down since Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, came to power last year.

The resolution gave details of how agricultural workers wages will be tied to productivity and how state and collective farms will have greater scope to sell spare produce at uncontrolled prices.

To encourage increased production of grain, perhaps the biggest headache for the hard-pressed agriculture chiefs, the government set bonuses linked to past production.

If they managed to fulfil their targets which Western experts generally consider highly ambitious, they would qualify for a 100 per cent bonus, it said.

## U.S. urges multilateral regulations to govern world trade in services

WASHINGTON (USIA) — The Reagan administration, which wants the upcoming round of multilateral trade negotiations to include talks on services, insists that developing nations as well as industrial nations could benefit from trade liberalisation in this area.

According to Mr. Richard Self, deputy assistant U.S. trade representative for services, the administration's main objective is the creation of a general framework for liberalising international trade in services under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), not the immediate elimination of all national rules and regulations affecting services.

Currently there is no agreement of any kind setting out rules for international trade in services — the intangible things provided by bankers, consultants, engineers, data processors, insurers, shippers and many others. Although the GATT has been modified in seven successive rounds of negotiations since its inception in 1947, it still covers only trade in merchandise.

Yet world trade in services has grown dramatically. According to the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, services exports (excluding foreign investment earnings) grew at an annual average rate of 18.7 per cent between 1970 and 1980, reaching a value of more than \$350,000 million by 1980.

A few developing countries, particularly India and Brazil,

have opposed including services trade issues in the new round of multilateral trade negotiations expected to begin in late 1986. These countries believe that international rules would promote the use of services produced in the United States and other industrial countries rather than the development of indigenous service industries in developing countries.

"Our view," Mr. Self told USIA, "is that most developing countries have strong service sectors. In some instances it's construction (and) engineering, in other instances it's tourism, in some it's even data processing."

He pointed out that some developing-country service firms are already more competitive internationally than similar U.S. firms.

According to U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, the problem with the debate over services is that it "seems to have as its thrust the proposition that if the United States gains, the lesser developed countries lose, or vice versa."

"In my opinion," he told USIA, "a new GATT round will provide a framework for both the United States and the lesser developed nations."

Successful resistance by less developed nations to services negotiations "will deprive their own firms of opportunities to grow and expand internationally and it risks depriving their economies of services they need to expand economic growth," he said.

According to Mr. Self, the Reagan administration wants to negotiate "some fairly specific rules, and principles to govern how services should be traded internationally."

Mr. Charles H. Blum, assistant U.S. trade representative for multilateral trade negotiations, told Colombian journalists that such rules should increase, not limit, competition in services trade.

But U.S. officials say that the development of a multilateral consensus on services trade rules is impeded by misperceptions about what such rules might require.

Mr. Self emphasised that the administration is "not seeking an understanding that would immediately require other countries to dismantle the existing regulatory structure" for services sectors within their borders. He noted that many countries' regulations affecting services trade are designed to achieve cultural, consumer protection or national security goals.

The creation of a global framework need not mean the elimination of these national rules, but would require that they be established in a manner that distorts trade as little as possible, he said.

## Outlook brightens for Italy's state-owned industrial giants

ROME (R) — Italy's mammoth state-owned industrial conglomerates, traditionally loss-making, overstaffed and a dumping ground for ailing private-sector companies, are looking forward to a brighter future.

The road to full recovery will be a long one, but rationalisation, improved management efficiency and a growing awareness of the need to compete on international markets have already shown what might be achieved, analysts say.

This state oil corporation, Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, ENI, after years of losses, recently announced the biggest profit in the history of Italian state industry, more than 800 billion lire (\$520 million) for 1985.

The other state giant, the industrial holding company Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, IRI, whose interests range from ice-cream-making to banking, is still in the red, but its chairman, Mr. Romano Prodi, has said it could break even by the end of this year and be profitable by 1987.

ENI's 1985 turnaround, after losses that have tapered off from 1,500 billion lire (\$975 million) in 1982, reflected high energy sector margins and was achieved despite problem sectors such as base chemicals and textiles.

The group, which had sales of around 50,000 billion lire (\$32.5

billion) last year, is benefiting from a recovery programme initiated three years ago.

Capacity cuts in refining and chemicals and a keener awareness of international market forces have improved the bottom line and the financial base, leading to less reliance on state funding.

IRI, set up under Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini, had industrial sales last year of about 45,600 billion lire (\$29.6 billion).

Efficiency, capitalisation, improve finances

Greater management efficiency and efforts to improve capitalisation have contributed to a significant reduction in losses and an improved financial structure, although the overall debt burden remains extremely high.

IRI puts net losses from industrial operations, that is excluding banks, at around 1,600 billion lire (\$1 billion) for 1985, down from 3,197 billion (\$2.1 billion) in 1983.

It confirms that the net debt for the sector as a percentage of sales was down to a provisional 86 per cent last year from 103 per cent in 1982.

Analysts credit chairman, Mr. Romano Prodi from IRI, and Mr. Franco Reviglio from ENI, with

being the driving force behind the improved performance of the companies. Both have introduced more dynamic management techniques and new management blood from the private sector.

### Increasing Private participation

Mr. Prodi, whose career included a brief spell as industry minister, is pursuing a policy of streamlining IRI by selling off non-strategic companies and increasing private participation in others.

Since 1982, IRI has sold off more than a dozen small companies. It has also floated shares of a wide range of companies — including the national airline Alitalia and the state telephone company SIP — on the Milan stock exchange, and more offerings are on the way.

ENI has had less recourse to private investors, though the company last year announced it was increasing private shareholding in its profitable engineering subsidiary Saipem to 49 per cent from 20 per cent. It hopes joint ventures will help revive its ailing chemicals business.

## Baker plan continues to meet stiff resistance

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (R) — U.S. efforts to impose economic reforms on debtor countries through the so-called Baker plan have met stiff resistance from Latin American nations who want matching concessions from creditors, according to senior bankers and regional officials.

Finance ministers from the region attending the annual Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) meeting, which ended here last week, also made clear they were unhappy with a U.S. plan to tie new IADB lending to such reforms.

"The principle of sovereignty in the economic decisions of each country should prevail at all times," Ecuador's Finance Minister Francisco Swett told the meeting.

U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's proposal for 15 debtor nations — involving \$20 billion in extra conditional bank lending — and \$9 billion in new loans from multilateral financial agencies — has yet to be implemented fully, although Mexico and Argentina are firm candidates.

The plan, while welcomed in principle by Latin America, came under fire here last week for imposing excessive economic conditions, being insufficient and ignoring the small debtors.

"The Baker initiative ... impresses us as a signal contribution to solving the debt problem," Venezuelan Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua said.

However, Mr. Azpurua added: "We nevertheless have reservations on the stringent conditions that may be attached."

The IADB lends money for specific development projects without attaching the conditions usually made by its sister agencies the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

But Washington, which provides 35 per cent of the IADB's funds, wants Latin American governments to promote free-market policies in return for funds from the agency.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

The first stage of the three-year Baker plan has begun with a rise in World Bank lending, after a fall last year to \$11.4 billion, strongly supported by Latin America.

However, the bank last year negotiated new loans for economic sectors and structural adjustment to be released more quickly than its normal project lending for Chile, Uruguay and Colombia, in some cases with co-financing from private banks.

This year, the bank is negotiating sizeable agriculture or trade loans for Argentina, Mexico, Colombia and Brazil.

U.S. Deputy Assistant Treasury Secretary James Conrow said the bank should be able to boost sectoral and structural adjustment loans by \$2 billion a year over the next three years, concentrating on

big debtors that made reforms. But with the exception of co-financing, some bankers were sceptical that the Baker plan would provide an early trigger for increased private bank lending.

One European banker said banks would probably voluntarily lend to states with big trade surpluses such as Colombia and Brazil but weak economies would continue to be bypassed.

The Baker plan has won support in principle from U.S., European and Japanese banks but lending remains at a trickle.

In general, the impact of falling oil and commodity prices, protectionism and the flow of capital abroad have meant "the region is mired in the same critical situation it found itself in 1982," said Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog.

Mr. Silva Herzog surprised some bankers here by cutting Mexico's 1986 loan needs to \$4 billion from \$6 billion, pledging his government to continuing austerity. But he also asked for interest rate concessions from creditors.

"The Baker plan will rise or fall on success in dealing with Mexico," one senior U.S. banker told Reuters, echoing the views of most bankers here.

Mexico has suffered more from the halving of world oil prices in recent months than almost any other oil exporter.

Mr. Conrow said the IMF had to play a central role in the Baker

plan and that economic reform by debtors was a crucial element in the plan's success.

"Without economic reform, no amount of money — whether from external borrowing, financial aid or inflationary domestic monetary expansion — will produce sustained growth," he said.

But Mexico and other debtors argued that economic reform had to be offset by concessions from creditors, notably private banks that have 60 per cent of the region's \$370 billion debt.

Mr. Silva Herzog said the Baker plan merely recommended the same austerity measures that have been applied since 1982 and called for a greater degree of shared responsibility between debtors, banks, multilateral agencies and governments.

As a step in this direction, he proposed that the \$60-70 billion windfall to industrial countries this year from lower oil prices should be used to help debtor nations.

Bankers saw his announcement here of a plan to eliminate the interest rate premium charged by banks over London Eurodollar rates and tying interest payments to the price of oil as a step down from earlier calls for below market rates.

But the scheme would still save Mexico around \$1 billion this year and was welcomed by Argentina and Brazil as a positive contribution to easing the debt crisis.

### THE Daily Crossword by Alfio Mici

ACROSS

- 1 Eastern European
- 5 Identification
- 10 Fake
- 14 Angelic wear
- 15 Lead-in alloy
- 16 Pot source
- 17 Bach favorite
- 20 Write
- 21 Elaborate melody
- 22 Tidiness
- 23 Captain Hook's sidekick
- 24 Ditto
- 25 Seven things
- 26 Do road work
- 30 Jazz style
- 33 Fitzgibbon
- 34 Marathi inlet
- 35 Ab
- 36 Gershwin favorite
- 40 Cartoonist
- 41 Chew's kin
- 42 Unappetizing
- 43 Art's field
- 44 Single
- 45 Desisted
- 47 False god
- 48 Fox Russell
- 49 Tug
- 49 Emulate Crosby
- 52 Sear's reading matter
- 53 Concoct
- 56 Brakes
- 58 Soviet range
- 61 Remus or Sam
- 62 Spoken
- 63 Hawaiian bird
- 64 Hymn class
- 65 Sp. money

DOWN

- 1 Epic
- 2 Recant
- 3 Bites or Arden
- 4 Tann. athlete
- 5 Sausage
- 6 Noted skater of old
- 7 Medieval chess
- 8 Alphabetical
- 9 Poetic time
- 10 Cubic meter
- 11 Difficult
- 12 Comic Johnson
- 13 Othello for one
- 18 "Today — man"
- 19 Start of a Mass
- 20 West coast
- 23 Have the lead
- 24 "— Jan's so"
- 25 Bard's stream
- 26 "Do I —"
- 27 "Water?"
- 27 Gentry or Fudd
- 28 Start fold
- 29 Jury group
- 30 Transient
- 31 Sheepskin
- 32 Attitudinized
- 34 Title
- 35 Large lizard
- 36 "Last Supper" of old
- 38 Wings
- 45 Mobile creator
- 46 Mrs. Bovary
- 47 Hollywood pictures
- 48 Wife
- 49 Slouchy Charlie
- 50 Governor
- 51 — even keel
- 52 Treaty
- 53 Neutral shade
- 54 First or reverse
- 55 East, capital
- 56 Soviet Union
- 57 abstr.
- 58 One — million
- 59 Done off

### Horoscope not received

### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



### THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



### JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUGIT

TAXEC

PEMEXT

WARROH

Answer: LUGIT, TAXEC, PEMEXT, WARROH

Now arrange the jumbled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: LUGIT, TAXEC, PEMEXT, WARROH

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLAZE, RUMMY, FORBID, MYOPIC

Answer: What poker makes a poor player — POORER



# Reagan rejects Gorbachev offer on nuclear arms talks

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — President Ronald Reagan has effectively rejected a call by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for talks on a nuclear test ban and pledged to continue U.S. tests.

In a statement issued from Mr. Reagan's California holiday retreat, where the president is spending Easter, the White House said Mr. Reagan believed summits should deal with the entire range of issues between the countries. "Nuclear testing is one of them — but only one, and it is an issue which is directly related to others such as the need... to reduce the levels of existing nuclear arms and to establish effective verification procedures," the statement said.

It said no reply had been received from the Soviet Union on a date for the next summit between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, due to take place in the United States this year. "The president is confident that the general secretary... will respond in due course," it said.

Mr. Gorbachev called on television Saturday night for an early meeting with Mr. Reagan to negotiate a general moratorium on nuclear tests but did not make clear whether he considered the meeting linked to the planned summit.

He implied the new meeting would only take place if the United States were prepared to end its nuclear test programme.

The White House statement said U.S. tests would continue. "A moratorium is not in the security

interests of the U.S., our friends and allies," it said.

"Nuclear weapons remain needed to deter aggression and secure the peace," the statement said. "As long as this is the case, a moderate level of nuclear testing needed to ensure the continued reliability, safety and effectiveness of our deterrent."

The White House said that if Moscow wanted to make serious progress on nuclear testing limitation, it should react positively to a proposal by Mr. Reagan that Soviet experts observe a U.S. nuclear test in mid-April and examine U.S. verification equipment.

If this visit led to agreement Mr. Reagan would consider ratifying test ban treaties, the statement said.

Mr. Gorbachev's speech came two days before a Kremlin moratorium on nuclear tests announced last July was due to end. But he confirmed that an earlier offer to extend it beyond March 31 until the next U.S. test still held.

At their Geneva summit in November Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed to meet again this year in the United States and next in the Soviet Union. But Moscow has delayed agreeing to a date for a first meeting, insisted that the next summit must

make progress on disarmament.

In Moscow, Pravda said Sunday recent actions by the Reagan administration, including its nuclear test in Nevada a week ago, were a deliberate attempt to sour the international climate and worsen relations with Moscow.

A commentary in the Communist Party daily said five incidents in the past few months formed part of a plan to increase tension.

It said last week's naval conflict with Libya in the Gulf of Sirte and attempts by Mr. Reagan to secure military aid for anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua showed the United States was trying to impose its will on other countries.

As well as the nuclear blast, Pravda also cited Washington's deal with Bonn to co-operate in the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly known as "Star Wars", and an alleged intrusion by U.S. warships into Soviet waters in the Black Sea.

"All of these are not separate, isolated acts, but component parts of a premeditated course," it said. The actions were "an effort to change the international climate and an attempt... to see that the spirit of Geneva" quickly evaporates," Pravda said.

Mr. Gorbachev said Saturday, in a televised speech he was ready to meet the U.S. leader in the near future in Rome, London or any other European capital.

He did not mention the U.S. Soviet summit due to be held during 1986 in the United States and

did not make clear whether he considered it linked to his new offer.

He also did not attach any conditions to his new proposal, but he implied the new meeting would only take place if the United States was prepared to end its nuclear test programme.

"We propose a meeting, an exchange of views on this crucial problem, and the issuing of instructions for the drafting of an appropriate agreement," he said.

While avoiding direct criticism of Mr. Reagan, he laid into the U.S. government for its latest test explosion, on March 22. He described it as arrogance and irresponsibility and disregarding the interests of the rest of the world.

"We regard the present actions of the American administration, which is continuing nuclear tests despite the pressing demands of all peoples, as a pointed challenge to the Soviet Union..." he said.

Mr. Gorbachev also accused Washington of failing to live up to the peaceable statements made after his first meeting with Mr. Reagan, in Geneva in November.

The Soviet leader said immediate action was needed and appealed to the American people and government to work "vigorously, by practical actions", for a test ban.

He expressed the hope that the Soviet proposal would be correctly understood by Mr. Reagan, as well as by the peoples of the other continents of the world.

## U.S. rejects Nicaraguan statement on border clashes with Contras

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States branded Nicaragua as an aggressor state and rejected its position that raids along its border with Honduras were carried out in self-defence.

State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman told reporters Saturday that Nicaragua engaged in "a premeditated violation of Honduran sovereignty" earlier this week when it raided so-called Contra rebels in bases along the border.

"An aggressor state does not have the right of self defence against necessary and appropriate responses to its aggression," she said.

"Nicaragua, through active material support of insurgent groups and direct actions of its own military, has engaged in armed aggression against other Central American countries for years," Stockman said.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega told a news conference in Managua on Friday that Sandinista troops killed 350 Contras

and destroyed a major rebel base during defensive raids over the last two weeks.

Mr. Ortega said the clashes had taken place in "border territories" which he described as war zones where the Honduran government had lost sovereignty.

The Nicaraguan leader said U.S. helicopter pilots had put themselves at risk during the fighting by flying Honduran reinforcements to the border.

In Managua Saturday, Nicaraguan military sources said the raids had been carried out to thwart a planned major offensive by the Contras.

The clashes took place as the U.S. Congress debated a request by President Reagan for \$100 million in aid for the Contras which he said was needed to prevent Soviet expansion in Central America.

The House of Representatives rejected the aid request but last Thursday the Republican controlled Senate approved a slightly modified version. The House will vote again on the plan next month.

## 2 extremists killed in Punjab

AMRITSAR (R) — Security forces shot dead two extremists and captured several more in raids on hideouts Sunday as paramilitary reinforcements headed for Punjab in a government offensive to crush violence.

The crackdown started after Sikh extremists killed 12 Hindus and wounded 20 in a second day of hit-and-run attacks on the north Indian state's minority population.

Six extremists in a vehicle resembling green jeeps used by the army sprayed groups of Hindus with machine gun and automatic rifle fire in three villages near Nakodar.

On Friday, six gunmen disguised as motorcycle police killed 16 Hindus in Ludhiana, Punjab's main industrial city.

Newly-appointed state Police Chief Julio Ribeiro went to the scene of Saturday night's killings to launch the swoop on hideouts. Paramilitary forces later killed the two extremists in a clash about 40 kilometres from the villages.

Police opened fire in four Punjab towns Saturday after angry Hindus set shops on fire, burnt cars and stoned police in a backlash against the indiscriminate killings.

Police fired in the air and used tear gas against furious mourners who set about 20 Ludhiana shops ablaze Saturday during the funeral of Friday's victims.

Police also fired in the air to end clashes between about 50 Sikhs and Hindus during a Hindu protest procession.

In Pathankot, 33 people were injured as police battled supporters of the right-wing Hindu Shiv Sena group.

Violence spilled over into neighbouring Haryana. Shops and cars were set on fire in two towns and police arrested more than 50 people.

Mr. Barnala, who came to power six months ago, vowed last week to put down the spiralling violence with a firm hand.

Last Wednesday 12 Sikhs were killed when police opened fire on a crowd of militants who attacked Mr. Barnala with swords and guns at an open-air meeting in Anandpur Sahib.

Hospital sources said the victim died of gun shot wounds and most of the other injured were hit by bomb splinters.

Police said they could not intervene because university authorities had not asked them to enter the grounds.

Some opposition parties plan to join in the election called by the military government of President Hossain Mohammad Ershad, but others have called for a boycott saying polling will be rigged.

Rajshahi Medical College in northern Bangladesh was closed indefinitely after nearly 20 students were wounded in clashes Saturday, the college said in a statement. Another medical college in the southern port of Chittagong was shut on Friday after fighting.

Police said six people were wounded Saturday at Dhaka's Jagannath College as rival groups supporting Gen. Ershad fought sporadic battles with guns and clubs.

Abdul Ahad, a Dhaka University student said student supporters of the Awami League and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party clashed over the league's decision to participate in May 7 parliamentary elections to be held under the current government.

## Reagan to send stingers to Afghan, Angolan rebels

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration will supply several hundred Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to guerrillas in Afghanistan and Angola, the Washington Post reported Sunday.

The Post, quoting unnamed informed sources, called the decision a major shift in U.S. policy. The Reagan administration has hesitated for years over supplying sophisticated weapons to rebel forces in the Third World.

The paper said such shipments had been banned in favour of supplying Soviet or Chinese made weapons bought in the international arms market or from U.S. allies.

No comment on the report was immediately available from officials at Santa Barbara, California, where President Reagan is spending Easter.

The Post said the decision appeared likely to escalate the fighting in Afghanistan and Angola.

It said the decision was made after pressure from Pentagon and Central Intelligence Agency hardliners, backed by administration conservatives, overcame opposition from the State Department.

Declaring the club play was correct if he needed five tricks from the suit — or three. Here, however, he had eight tricks in the other three suits, so he needed only four tricks for his contract. He could guarantee those against any distribution had he made his first club play by leading low from hand toward dummy.

If the clubs are 4-1 or 3-2, it makes no difference what declarer does. If East has all five missing clubs, West will show out and East can capture dummy's ten with the queen. But now declarer can take the rest of the tricks in the suit by taking the marked finesse of the eight of clubs. And if West has all his clubs, as in the diagram, he must play low. When dummy's ten wins and the position becomes clear, declarer simply returns to hand and leads another club toward the honor in dummy. He cannot be stopped from getting four tricks in the suit.

We receive numerous letters that ask us how to play specific card combinations. It is impossible to answer in a vacuum. All too often you need to know how many tricks you require in the suit, as well as the availability of entries. Consider this hand.

North-South reached six no trump in quick time. North added his 18 points to his partner's announced 16-18, saw he had enough for a small slam but insufficient for a grand slam even if South held a maximum, so he bid what he expected to make.

Both vulnerable. South deals.

WEST EAST  
♠ 872 ♠ 10953  
♥ 75 ♥ Q1062  
♦ 93 ♦ 109872  
♣ Q9764 ♣ Void

Opening lead: Six of ♠.

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 NT Pass 6 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Count your tricks

Count your tricks

## S. Africa's black pupils told to end boycott

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — Delegates to a major black education conference voted Sunday to end school boycotts as a form of protest against apartheid and instead to call on black adults in South Africa to join a three-day national strike.

The National Education Crisis Committee reached the compromise around dawn after an all-night meeting to discuss whether to relaunch class boycotts, which have become a major element of the protest movement in South Africa against race discrimination.

A committee spokesman, the Rev. Molefe Tsele, told a news conference that the decision not to call pupils back out of the classroom was "not giving in."

The committee had persuaded pupils to end boycotts which swept black townships last year while it took up their grievances with the government, the spokesman said. Major demands for an end to racial discrimination in education and for troops to be pulled out of black townships had not been met, he added.

But the conference voted for pupils to remain at school while parents and teachers helped draw up alternative political lessons to supplement the official syllabus.

It called for a three-day national strike from June 16, the 10th anniversary of student protests in Soweto which led to nationwide anti-government protests in which 575 people died.

Visi Khanyile, another spokesman for the committee, said the conference wanted foreign companies investing in South Africa to withdraw capital to put pressure on the government.

Boycotting students had paid heavily for their anti-apartheid protests in clashes with security forces. He said: "Most of the (protest) initiatives have been very costly in terms of the lives of the youth."

The conference had sought the most cost effective way of pressing demands for radical change in strife-torn South Africa, he added.

The committee was also urging radical groups around the country to launch indefinite rent strikes and consumer boycotts of white-owned shops. Mr. Khanyile said.

The conference met through the night after violence erupted Saturday between delegates and right-wing Zulu vigilantes.

Police said two men died in a clash in the centre of Durban. The committee said both were supporters of the Zulu political group Inkatha, based near the city in the KwaZulu tribal homeland set up by Pretoria.

The conference had begun with a standing ovation for white rebel clergyman Beyers Naude, released in 1984 from a seven-year banning order, a punishment used to silence opponents of apartheid.

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Abdul Ahad, a Dhaka University student said student supporters of the Awami League and the Bangladesh Nationalist Party clashed over the league's decision to participate in May 7 parliamentary elections to be held under the current government.

Brilliant morning sunlight lit the stained glass windows, many a patchwork of simple new pieces and the ornate remnants of the old panes, as a procession of altar boys, novice priests, priests and Zong passed through the cathedral.

Middle-aged men in Mao jackets, elderly women with canes, brightly-dressed teen-agers and parents holding babies stood in the aisles next to the packed pews. "Hallelujah" resounded through the cathedral as many of the some 3,000 worshippers joined

## Radical group claims Osaka rocket attack

TOKYO (R) — The ultra-leftist Chukaku-Ha (core faction) claimed responsibility Sunday for Friday's homemade rocket attack on Osaka police headquarters, police said.

The group handed out leaflets saying it fired three missiles in the central Japanese city as leftists and other demonstrators gathered for a protest against Tokyo's new international airport at Narita.

Chukaku-Ha is the biggest of several radical groups which broke away from the Japan Communist Party because it advocated a policy of non-violence.

Three missiles burst from a parked car and hurtled towards the Osaka police building. Two landed on the roof and one in the courtyard but there were no casualties or damage.

Another leftwing group called Senki-Ha (battle flag) said it fired homemade rockets at the Imperial Palace and the U.S. embassy in Tokyo last Tuesday. There were no casualties or damage.

Leftwing extremists have vowed to wreck the Tokyo seven-nation economic summit in May and celebrations on April 29 of Emperor Hirohito's 60th year on the throne.

They shouted "stop lying" and pushed Culture and Information Minister Lee Won-Hong off the rostrum after he said a cartoonist had resigned from the daily newspaper Hankook Ilbo because he had passed retirement age.

Reports have said cartoonist Ahn Ui-Sop was forced to quit because of his sarcastic depictions of the government.

Vice Speaker Choi Young-Choul futilely pleaded for order, then declared the session adjourned.

Mr. Kim was scheduled to take a Sunday morning flight to Kwangju, 400 kilometres south of Seoul, but his car was stopped by police about halfway between his home and the airport, an aide said.

A police barricade had been set up at the point, and Mr. Kim's car was surrounded by about 200 plainclothes policemen, the aide said.

About 20 opposition figures, who were following Mr. Kim's car, argued with police in an unsuccessful attempt to convince them to allow Mr. Kim to pass. The other opposition figures had to leave without Mr. Kim, the aide said.

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## South Korean dissident again kept from rally

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Police stopped dissident leader Kim Dae-Jung from taking a plane Sunday to Kwangju, the southern provincial capital where a major opposition political rally was to take place later in the day.

It was the second time in a week that national police foiled an attempt by the 61-year-old Kim to attend a rally of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) in connection with its signature campaign for constitutional revisions.

Last Sunday, Mr. Kim was prevented by a group of plainclothes police from taking a train bound for Pusan, South Korea's second-largest city, to attend a rally that kicked off the signature campaign in the region.

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